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LONDON'S VIOLENT SUNDAY

THE STREET BATTLES IN WHITEHALL AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE

Over 5,000 people went to a London Trades Council rally in Trafalgar Square last Sunday and from that gathering developed an afternoon of violence, the like of which London has not known for many a day. Hundreds of police patrolled the roads leading to Trafalgar Square. As the demonstrators, who had been walking on the pavement, arrived they tried to form processions in contravention of Home Office orders. Police reinforcements, which had been standing by in motor coaches, immediately went into action and broke up the processions. Banners were torn and trampled in the gutter, and there were skirmishes between would-be marchers and the police. When the Trades Council meeting was coming to an end the police had a tight cordon across Whitehall, and it was then that fighting broke out in earnest, with demonstrators seeking by bus and on foot to reach the Cenotaph and Downing Street. Some demonstrators who eluded the police by jumping on buses alighted near the Cenotaph and defied the police with shouts of "You can't touch us here." One large wreath of poppies was interfered with, and demonstrators plastered across it a foot-square banner bearing the word "Peace."

THE POLICE ATTEMPT TO CREATE A CORDON IN WHITEHALL: Mounted and foot police dealing with the aggressive throng last Sunday when demonstrators who had attended the London Trades Council "May Day" meeting in Trafalgar Square tried to surge down Whitehall towards the Cenotaph and Downing Street. There were skirmishes in the West End for several hours, and at the end sixty-nine people in all were detained at the various Central London police stations. The police casualties included Chief Superintendent Hefford, two police inspectors and nine constables

A BUS CONDUCTOR IS REMOVED FROM THE SCENE OF ACTION: He is reported to have objected to police interference on his bus as the police sought to pull from the running-board demonstrators eluding the cordon

HOW THE POLICE DEALT WITH INFILTRATION THROUGH THEIR WHITEHALL CORDON: This demonstrator, who had jumped on a bus to elude the police and to get from Trafalgar Square to Downing Street, was forcibly removed from the running-board. By degrees Whitehall was completely sealed off, and the demonstrators were pressed back to Trafalgar Square

THE TRADES COUNCIL DEMONSTRATION IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE WHICH DEVELOPED INTO A BATTLE WITH THE POLICE: The first signs of trouble began when those arriving for the meeting attempted to form processions in disregard of the Home Office ban on organised marches through the streets of London. As the meeting drew to a close many who attended it sought to break away in the direction of Whitehall, Downing Street and the Cenotaph. It was then that the police clashed with the demonstrators

ARRESTS IN WHITEHALL AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE: Two demonstrators being marched off during the battle with the police. As more and more arrested people were taken to Cannon Row Police Station six cells were quickly filled, and late-comers were put in rooms usually occupied by the chief superintendent and C.I.D. officers. Others were locked in the charge room

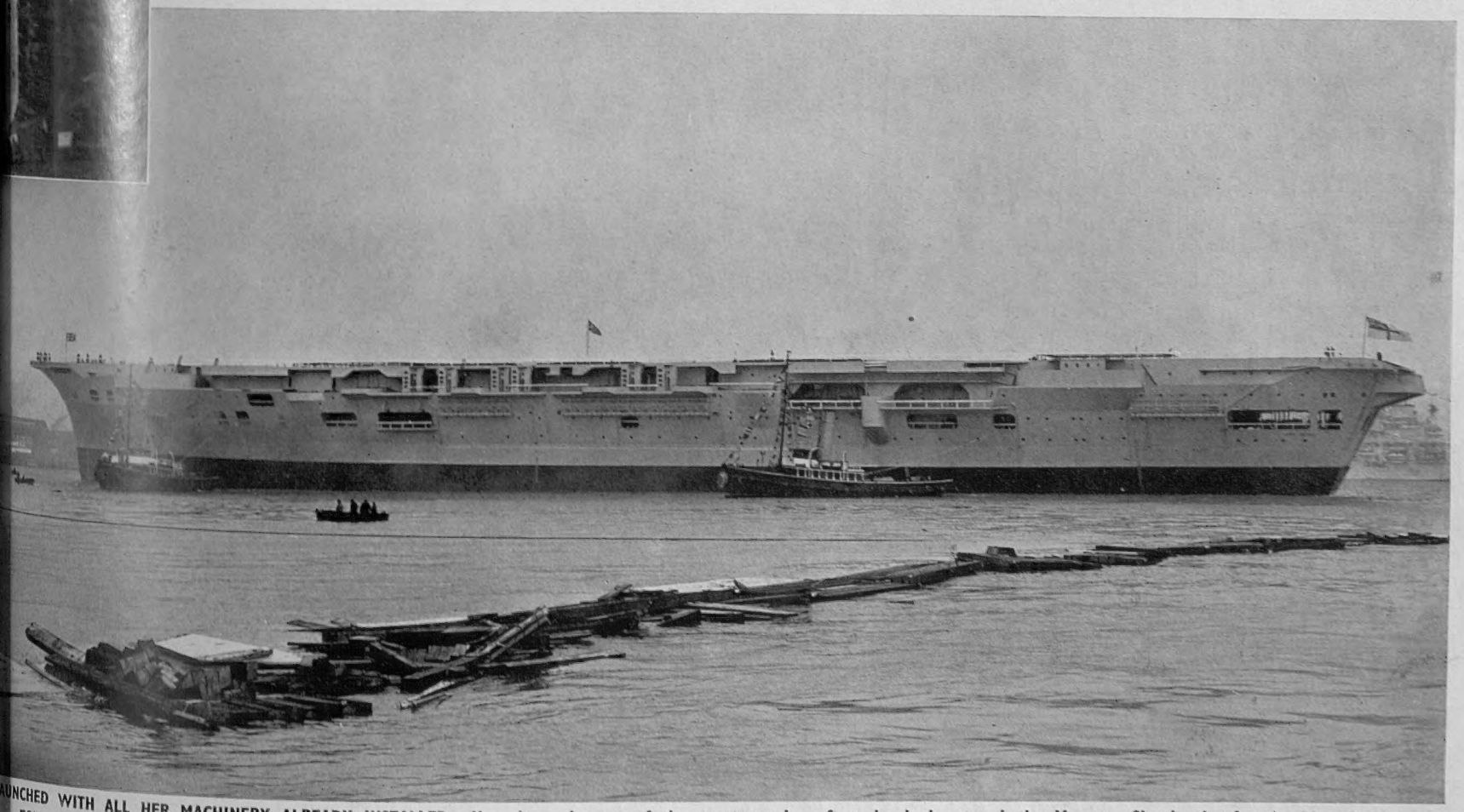
THE QUEEN ON THE LAUNCHING PLATFORM AT CAMMELL LAIRD'S: Her Majesty seen before conducting the ceremony in the presence of a vast crowd, which included 400 specially invited naval guests—officers and men of the former 22,000-ton *Ark Royal*. Just before the launch H.M.S. *Illustrious*, lying out in the Mersey, fired a salute of twenty-one guns

THE NEW AIRCRAFT-CARRIER SAFELY AFLOAT ON THE WATERS OF THE MERSEY: The 36,800-ton *Ark Royal* seen from the air after her launching by the Queen from Cammell Laird's slipway at Birkenhead. Dressed overall to welcome the *Ark Royal* was the aircraft-carrier *Illustrious*, which is seen towards the centre of the river on the left. 1,400 guests watched the launching from the flight-deck of *Illustrious*, and 54,000 people in all packed into Cammell Laird's yards for the ceremony. This was in fact one of Merseyside's biggest occasions, comparable to the launch of the second *Mauretania* from the same yards in July 193

ARK ROYAL TAKES THE WATER

THE QUEEN LAUNCHES THE MIGHTY CARRIER ON THE MERSEY

THE "ARK ROYAL" IN CHARGE OF TUGS A FEW MOMENTS AFTER HER LAUNCHING: The carrier being towed to her fitting-out basin. With all her main turbines, propelling machinery and boilers installed in her hull, the *Ark Royal* is the heaviest as well as the largest ship launched from Cammell Laird's yard. The *Ark Royal* will be able to accommodate all the latest types of naval aircraft built or projected



AUNCHED WITH ALL HER MACHINERY ALREADY INSTALLED: Here is a close-up of the great carrier after she had entered the Mersey. She is the fourth ship of the same name to serve in the Royal Navy. The first, built by Sir Walter Raleigh, was flagship of Lord Howard of Effingham at the time of the Armada. After the battle Lord Howard reported to the Queen that the money for her (£5,500) was well spent. By the time the latest "Ark Royal" is completed and ready for sea it is possible that £10,000,000 will have been spent on her construction. She will have a particularly powerful armament of anti-aircraft guns for the protection of her brood

A JUBILEE and AN UNVEILING

Birmingham University Celebrates its Jubilee: The Unveiling of the Heroes' Memorial Shrine at Aldershot

The nucleus of Birmingham University was Queen's College, founded as a school of medicine in 1828. In 1870 Mason College was founded, and in a few years had absorbed Queen's and been made a university college. It was due to the leadership of Joseph Chamberlain, whose third wife, Mrs. Mary Carnegie, was present at the jubilee, that our first civic university came into being. A Royal Charter was obtained in 1900 and Mason College was absorbed. Lord Calthorpe presented the site at Edgbaston where the present building was erected. In his address, Mr. Eden referred to three schools of thought on the place of technology in education. "Some favour the strengthening of technical colleges," he said; "others would prefer to see the broader field of technological education attached to the universities; while the third group advocates the development of separate institutes of technology, such as already exist in the United States and on the Continent. There is ample room here in this thickly populated and highly industrialised country of ours to experiment along all three lines. Only such a widely directed development is likely to prove which form of institution is best suited to the conditions prevailing here, and most likely to be within reach of our resources, which are not unlimited."

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS AT BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY: Mr. Anthony Eden, Chancellor of the University, makes his address in the great hall at Edgbaston. Among those upon whom honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws were conferred by Mr. Eden were Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the United States Ambassador, Mr. Lewis Douglas

THEY RECEIVED HONORARY DEGREES: Sir Peter Bennett, the Birmingham industrialist; Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone; Mr. P. B. Chatwin, the archæologist and historian, who received the honorary M.A.; Mr. R. H. Austruther-Gough-Calthorpe, whose family gave much of the land on which the university stands; Mr. Lewis Douglas; and Mr. Francis Brett Young, the novelist and graduate of the university, who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. Centre is Mr. Anthony Eden, Chancellor of the University

UNVEILING THE HEROES' SHRINE—THE MEMORIAL IN ALDERSHOT MANOR PARK TO ALL WHO WERE KILLED BY ENEMY ACTION DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR: When the Duchess of Gloucester came to unveil the shrine she walked through a surrounding rock garden made of stones taken from buildings in fifty-four towns damaged during the Battle of Britain. Included are stones taken from Coventry Cathedral, the Guards Chapel, the Guildhall at York and the Priory Church of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. In the picture *on the right* the Duchess is seen carrying out the unveiling. The statue, an 8 ft. figure of Christ stilling the storm, was carved by Josephine de Vasconcellos from a Portland-stone monolith, one of the monoliths which were laid out on the Isle of Portland for Sir Christopher Wren, who chose the more perfect ones for the columns of St. Paul's Cathedral. The memorial was dedicated by Dr. J. V. Macmillan, Bishop of Guildford

THE FRANCOS AS HOLY YEAR PILGRIMS

AND OTHER NEWS FROM ROME AND THE VATICAN

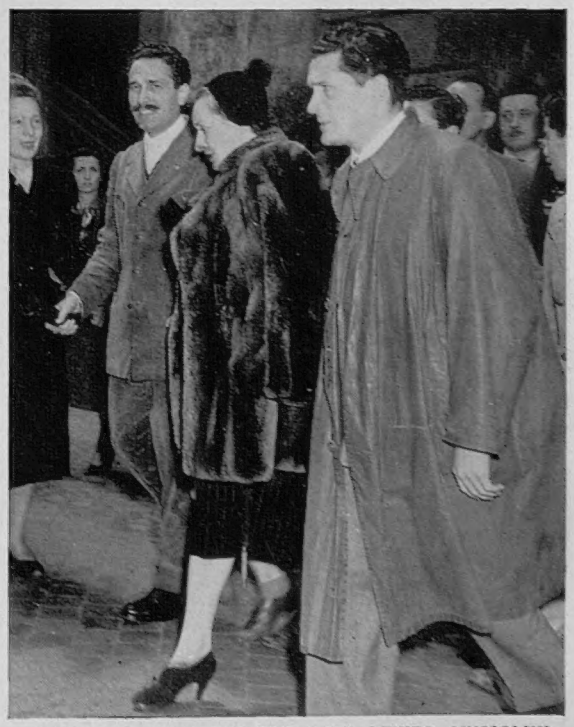
AFTER A PRIVATE AUDIENCE WITH THE POPE: The Marquis and Marchioness of Villaverde, son-in-law and daughter of General Franco, and Señora Carmen Franco (right foreground), wife of General Franco, passing through the Clementine Hall at the Vatican, following their meeting with Pope Pius. The Marquis of Villaverde was wearing the uniform of a Member of the Order of the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, an order to which he was admitted a few days before his marriage to Carmencita Franco, which took place in April at El Pardo, near Madrid. The honeymoon has taken the form of a Holy Year pilgrimage. The bride and bridegroom travelled to Italy in General Franco's yacht *Azore* and following their arrival in Rome appeared at many functions in the city

KNEELING IN PRAYER ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE HOLY DOOR: Señora Carmen Franco, wife of General Franco, her son-in-law, the Marquis of Villaverde, and her daughter, the Marchioness of Villaverde, seen kneeling within the basilica of St. Peter's during their pilgrimage to Rome

NEW MEMBERS OF THE SWISS GUARD ARE SWORN IN AT THE VATICAN: This was the scene in St. Damas's Court as one of the recruits went through the time-honoured ceremonial. Placing his left hand on the flag held out to him by a sergeant, he raises his right hand, with three fingers outstretched in acknowledgment of the Trinity, and swears faithfulness to the Holy See. He ends with the words, "And may Jesus and the Saints aid me." This annual ceremony, at which 100 recruits were admitted this year, takes place on the anniversary of the Sack of Rome, commemorating the day in 1527 when 147 men of the Swiss Guard died defending Pope Clement VII from the Spanish invader. The new recruits, who come from the Roman Catholic Cantons of Switzerland, agree to serve for a minimum of two years

On left — **THE HUNDRED NEW MEMBERS OF THE SWISS GUARD: Wearing mediæval breastplates, plumed helmets and ruffed collars they march into St. Damas's Court to take the oath of allegiance**

CARMENCITA PRESENTS THE PRIZES: General Franco's daughter, the Marchioness of Villaverde, handing a medal to a successful contestant in the Cup of the Nations at the 19th International Horse Show at the Piazza di Siena, Rome



A MEMORIAL MASS FOR THE LATE BENITO MUSSOLINI: Countess Edda Ciano, daughter of the former Duce, arriving at St. Augustine's Church, Rome, for the service held on the fifth anniversary of Mussolini's death at the hands of partisans who shot him in a village near Lake Como

RICHARDS RIDES 4,000 WINNERS

THE BRILLIANT RECORD OF ENGLAND'S CHAMPION JOCKEY

Forty-six years ago Gordon Richards, the son of a miner, was born at Oakengates, Shropshire, and there in his youth he learnt to ride pit ponies. In 1920, when the late Steve Donoghue was nearing the height of his fame and the cry of "Come on, Steve" echoed across the racecourses of the land, Gordon Richards had his first race, and five years later he was the champion jockey. Except when beaten by Fox in 1930 and when injured in 1926 and 1941, Richards has been champion jockey ever since, twenty-two times in all. During that time he has ridden in over 18,000 races. He is the first jockey to win 4,000 races, and his record will not be challenged for many a year, so far ahead is he of all rivals. Richards passed Fred Archer's record of 2,748 winners in 1943, and Sam Heapy's record of 3,000 fell by the wayside in 1946. To-day he is riding as well as ever, and if he cares to do so can look forward to many more years of success on the Turf.

Richards holds the world record of riding twelve consecutive winners. He accomplished this feat in 1933. He rode the winners of all six races at Chepstow on October 4, 1933. On the next day he rode the first five winners, and as he had won the last race on October 3, he completed a sequence of twelve successive victories. In addition, he has ridden a sequence of eight winners once, seven winners once, six once, five 12 times, four 32 times, and three on 112 occasions. He has won all the classics except the Derby, which has steadily eluded him. This year Gordon Richards is being challenged for the jockey's championship by the dashing Douglas Smith.

GORDON RICHARDS RIDES HIS 4,000TH WINNER: The champion jockey on the great sprinter Abernant passing the post at Sandown Park in the Lubbock Stakes. Richards's feat in riding 4,000 winners in the course of his career has never been even approached by any other jockey. Fred Archer rode 2,748 winners, and Heapy rode 3,000 winners

EXEMPLIFYING RICHARDS'S STYLE IN THE SADDLE: The champion sitting perfectly still as Abernant finished strongly in front of Robert Barker. The champion jockey's sense of balance has been a race-winning factor throughout his career, and he has an almost unequalled ability for getting the best out of a horse without the whip

ON FAIR REPROACH THE CHAMPION JOCKEY FAILED BY HALF-A-LENGTH: Before riding his 4,000th winner on Abernant, Gordon Richards's followers expected him to score on this bay colt by Fairford, but it was not to be

GORDON RICHARDS AT THE AGE OF NINETEEN AND ON THE EVE OF HIS FORTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY: The picture *on the left* was taken about the time when the young jockey was first becoming known as a powerful rider. *Right*—Richards at Sandown on the day that he rode his 4,000th winner

LOOKING TOWARDS THE SUMMIT OF SALISBURY'S MIGHTY SPIRE: The summit of the spire is now clothed in scaffolding, the Cathedral architect having pronounced that it is in a state of decay and that the topmost 25 ft. will have to be completely rebuilt. There will also have to be extensive restoration of the next 25 ft. to 35 ft.

The news that the famed spire of Salisbury Cathedral is in "a state of decay and disintegration" came as a profound shock when it was announced by the Cathedral architect, Mr. W. A. Forsyth, who went so far as to say that unless the damage is soon remedied "it will become very dangerous and may lead ultimately to the destruction of the Cathedral."

The cost of the necessary work on the 400-ft. spire will be £30,000, and it is estimated that the future maintenance of the spire, tower and roof will require another £70,000. Thus the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury are now appealing for a total of £100,000. In the first week of the appeal no less than £8,000 was forthcoming.

Salisbury's spire has been described as "a miracle of Medieval building," and the whole tower, with its internal arches, its two further stages and the spire, as "one of the most remarkable feats in building of all time." In modern engineering a load of 6 tons to the square foot would be deemed a safe calculation, yet the weight of the piers carrying the tower and spire indicates that there are over 20 tons to the square foot on the gravel soil. The foundations hitherto explored go down no more than 5 to 6 ft. from the surface. The architect describes the structural condition as "not stable, nor indeed reliable," but notes that "the general state after 700, and in parts 600, years indicates the great quality of the masonry. Constant qualified supervision is indispensable." Some internal movement of piers and arches is visible, "mainly as reaction to displacement by the stupendous central load, and it has existed for at least six centuries with comparatively little subsequent development." The stonework of the spire averages 9 ins. in thickness. This stone "has become somewhat thin in places," Mr. Forsyth declares, and rusted iron, mainly from nineteenth-century repairs, has expanded, laying bare numerous defects in splitting stones, etc.

In a brochure entitled *The Romance of Salisbury Cathedral*, issued by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury with the Appeal, Canon Barton contributes a chapter entitled "The Loveliest Building in the World." He emphasises in particular the lightness and grace which superseded the impressive solidity of Norman building.

STEEPLEJACKS AT WORK ON THE SUMMIT OF THE SALISBURY CATHEDRAL SPIRE: The first 25 ft., which will have to be completely rebuilt, are clothed in scaffolding preparatory to dismantling operations. This rather breathtaking view was taken from a helicopter which hovered a few feet from the spire as the steeplejacks worked 400 ft. above the ground

SALISBURY'S ENDANGERED SPIRE

FOR WHICH THE DEAN AND CHAPTER HAVE LAUNCHED THEIR APPEAL

On left—THE GREAT CATHEDRAL WHICH STANDS IN THE WATER MEADOWS BY THE AVON: This is a new aerial view of the shrine, an almost perfect specimen of early English architecture

ICEBERG WARNING

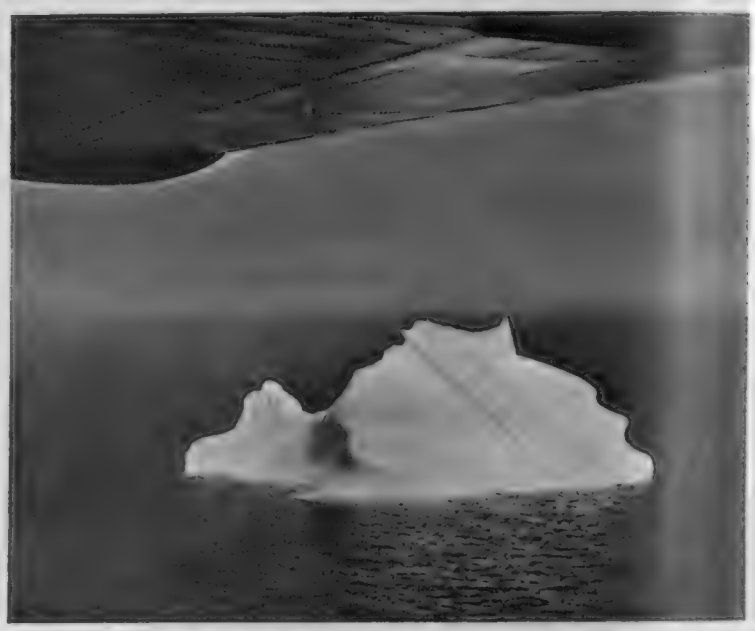
1950 IS A BUMPER YEAR FOR ICEBERGS ON THE ATLANTIC SHIPPING ROUTES

From the Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy in Washington comes the news that 1950 is a vintage year for icebergs, which are already astride the shipping routes of the North Atlantic and will continue to menace shipping from now until August. In March, ships on the Western Ocean had already veered south toward safer courses, whereas this is not usually necessary until April. Meanwhile the International Ice Patrol, which resumed action in 1946, is working at full pressure plotting the course of the bergs and blowing up those which have drifted farthest south across the shipping lanes.

This work starts with the United States Coast Guard Aerial Survey conducted off the Greenland coast and along the shores of Baffin Bay, where the bergs begin their careers, and it is carried on by the cutters which co-operate in plotting the course of bergs and in gaining data about them with the help of B 24 aircraft. The planes and cutters engaged in this vital work are all based on Argentia, Newfoundland.

As a result of surveys made since 1946, it is now known that only twenty of Greenland's countless glaciers are large contributors to the southward drift of the bergs. Hundreds of these bergs disintegrate without human aid during the three-year-long drift of 2,000 miles, but if it were not for the Ice Patrol hundreds of others would get by, reaching that area which is blanketed in fog from April to July, and through which passes the world's heaviest sea-borne traffic.

AN ICEBERG DRIFTING DOWN THE GREENLAND COAST TOWARDS THE SHIPPING LANES OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC : Men from a U.S. Coast Guard vessel are seen approaching the berg with a view to carrying out dynamiting operations. Many bergs are thus cut short in their careers during their southward drift



WHEN THE BERGS DRIFT SOUTH : Two giant formations, the one seen from an American Coast Guard cutter and the other seen from a survey plane of the American Coast Guard Service operating in the International Ice Patrol. From the moment when the bergs calve from the great Greenland glaciers to the end of their careers their course southward towards the shipping lanes is plotted by the Ice Patrol and all shipping is duly warned. During 1950 the menace of the bergs is greater than in any year since 1939, and in consequence the Coast Guard vigil is not relaxed for a moment, particularly between now and July

THE COAST GUARD CUTTER "TAHOE," A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL ICE PATROL, PASSES BETWEEN THE DOUBLE PEAKS OF A HUGE ICEBERG : The two peaks are joined beneath the surface of the water, where three times their mass floats, a potential menace to shipping nearing the American coast. Blasting these bergs with high explosive is an exacting task for the Coast Guard crews in a year such as this, when so many bergs are adrift in the waters of the North Atlantic

10,000 SCHOOLBOY RIOTERS IN NEW YORK

They Back Their Teachers' Demands for Pay Increases

New York's Mayor O'Dwyer has asked the Superintendent of Schools in New York to explain just how and why 10,000 students rallied at the City Hall, and why a total of 21,892 absented themselves from school on one day. The fact that the students were backing their teachers' demands for higher pay seemed laudable enough, but to New York's angered Mayor, and to many others, it was all not quite credible. Mayor O'Dwyer felt that there must be something more behind it all. On the day of the City Hall rally and during the rioting, in which two policemen and several students were hurt, there was no evidence of prior organisation, and the hastily prepared banners indeed provided evidence to the contrary. Most of these banners were mere scrawls; nearly all of them mentioned the name O'Dwyer in far from endearing terms. The High School Teachers' Association "deplored" the students' behaviour, and sent telegrams to all schools to "restrain pupils." The demonstration "hurts our cause," a spokesman of the Association declared.

The encounter between the police and the students started at 9 a.m., and thousands of city-bound workers found themselves hopelessly involved in the mêlée and unable to reach their offices. Before very long the traffic in Manhattan began to "pile up," and there were scenes of indescribable chaos throughout the lunch hour and until the early afternoon. Eventually the much-harassed police restored order, and the students, evidently well satisfied with the rumpus they had caused, made tracks for home, many of them shouting at the police: "We will be back to-morrow."

On the same day a flushed and angered Mayor called together the Press, and while disclaiming any question of political interference with the New York school system, he warned that the Board of Education must shoulder its responsibilities and find the culprits. Dr. William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools, appeared in the CBS television programme after the first day of rioting and appealed to New York's students. Despite this, there was another rally, this time of 6,000 students.

UNPRECEDENTED IN THE ANNALS OF NEW YORK: High School students holding their mass demonstration outside the City Hall when they defied close on 200 policemen in ostensibly backing up their teachers' demands for a salary increase. The encounter between the students and the police caused complete traffic chaos throughout New York from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.

A CAR IS OVERTURNED IN FOLEY SQUARE: Mounted police on the scene after some of the tougher elements among the student strikers had pushed this private car on its side. During the fighting between police and students several were injured on both sides

THE FRENZY OF THE STUDENT THRONG: Education officials testified on the following day that 21,892 students in New York stayed away from their schools in four of the five boroughs, and of these it was estimated that about 10,000 were involved in the fighting round and about the City Hall

THE MOUNTED POLICE GO INTO ACTION: *Left*—Part of the gathering of students on the steps of the City Hall. They carried a few improvised banners bearing such slogans as "Pay Teachers O'Dwyer," but for the most part there was little evidence of any marked degree of prior organisation. Mayor O'Dwyer, incensed at the students' action, called for a full inquiry by the Board of Education. *Right*—The students back on to the pavement as the police attempt to break up the demonstration

THE WAY OF THE WORLD

A SURVEY OF THE FOREIGN NEWS IN PICTURES

MONSIGNOR FRANZ JACHYM REFUSES PREFERMENT DURING HIS CEREMONIAL CONSECRATION AT ST. STEPHEN'S CATHEDRAL, VIENNA: Monsignor Jachym, standing back to camera (left centre), is seen as he stood before Cardinal Innitzer, Austria's Roman Catholic Primate, and told him that he could not accept the office of Archbishop Coadjutor of Vienna, declaring that he did not feel worthy. The Papal Nuncio and the Austrian Chancellor were both present in the cathedral when the renunciation took place. As Cardinal Innitzer stood ready for the presentation of mitre, crozier and gloves, Monsignor Jachym broke into the ceremony with his dramatic announcement, delivered first in Latin and then in German. He declared that he had meditated the entire night before coming to his decision. Then while fellow-priests watched in astonished silence, Monsignor Jachym, still in his robes, hurried through a side door and entered a waiting car, which stood with the engine running. He went at once into seclusion at a convent

BEFORE THE MOMENTOUS RENUNCIATION: Monsignor Franz Jachym kissing the ring of Cardinal Innitzer, Primate of Austria, at the start of the ceremony at which Monsignor Jachym was to have been made Archbishop Coadjutor of Vienna. It was a few moments after this that Monsignor Jachym declared that he felt unworthy to accept office. His action is not without precedent in religious history. Both Saints Ambrose and Gregory refused, although both later accepted Bishoprics

THE GUNNERS GO INTO ACTION IN MALAYA: In these two pictures 25-pounders of the 17th Battery, Royal Artillery, are seen in action against bandits in the Broga area of South Selangor. The artillery bombardment against a rebel stronghold was preceded by a Royal Air Force attack. Later the 1st Battalion the Suffolk Regiment and the 1/7th Gurkha Rifles closed in on the enemy. The position in Malaya has been deteriorating rapidly during recent weeks. The Government of the Malayan Federation has stated that it sees no necessity for martial law, but planters and miners would appear to take the view that swift action is essential if the dollar-earning commodities of rubber and tin are to continue to be produced. It appears that rebel bands are still able to wander through the jungle, telling the waverers that Communism is winning in Malaya. In order to strengthen the position, Lieut.-General Sir Harold Briggs has recently been appointed Director of Operations against the bandits. Before the Second World War he fought in Waziristan on India's North-West Frontier, and he commanded the 5th Indian Division, first in the Western Desert and later in Burma. Between 1946 and 1948 he was G.O.C.-in-C. Burma Command. No. 3 Commando Brigade, composed of Royal Marines and the 13/18th Hussars, is being sent to Malaya to help in the fight, and other units are also on the way. The Minister of War is visiting Malaya at Whitsun with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and it was made known last week that Mr. Strachey might afterwards go on to Hong Kong

DELEGATION FROM THE ROOF OF THE WORLD: Civil and ecclesiastical officers from the Government of Tibet seen on touching-down at Calcutta in the air-liner which was taking them to hold talks with the leaders of Communist China. The talks, which were to take place "somewhere in the Far East, possibly Hong Kong or Bangkok," had as their purpose the development of a better understanding between the sovereign States of China and Tibet

THE BIG-GAME HUNTERS OF LONG ISLAND! Mr. Alan Hess and Lieut.-Colonel Goldie Gardner standing beside the Austin A-40 stock car in which they broke thirty-six records at Suffolk County Airport, Westhampton, Long Island. On the bonnet is the deer with which they collided in the twentieth hour of their run, an accident that temporarily brought their venture to an end. Their records, which have now been officially certified by the American Automobile Association, include timings of 66·04 m.p.h. for one hour, and 66·21 m.p.h. for 100 miles

AN ORIGINAL AND A LARGE-SCALE PROTEST IS STAGED BY THE SAILING MASTERS OF DENMARK: These boats, drawn from ports in all parts of the country, assembled near Copenhagen before they set off for the capital in single line ahead. Their arrival at the Copenhagen quays created a sensation, and drew attention to the protest of the shipowners against the low rate of freightage charged by the Danish State Railways. The shipowners declare that these low charges are driving them out of business. The Danish shipowners are also protesting against the preference in certain cases still given to German ships, which apparently do a trade with Denmark valued at 13,000,000 kroner a year

IN SINGLE LINE AHEAD, THE LITTLE SHIPS SAILED INTO COPENHAGEN: This is an aerial view of the great parade of ships staged by the Danish sailing masters in the hope of securing better terms for freightage

KING PAUL ACTS AS SPONSOR AT AN ATHENIAN WEDDING: The King of the Hellenes changing the wreaths on the heads of the bride and bridegroom during the marriage of Mr. Papanikolaou, Chief of the Greek Boy Scouts and Treasurer of the Royal Household, and Miss Pergoudaki. According to Greek Orthodox wedding ceremonial the sponsor takes an active part in the marriage service, and the changing of the headdresses is one of the chief symbolic acts

KING PAUL AND QUEEN FREDERIKA PAY A VISIT TO THE REHABILITATED DODECANESE ISLANDS: The King and Queen of the Hellenes dancing together during their call at Leros—a former stronghold of Mussolini in the Mediterranean and now once again under Greek Sovereignty. This picture was taken in the grounds of the Leros Technical School, which was established after the Second World War, largely as a result of the King's initiative in order to bring back to the fold 1,300 young Greeks who fought as rebels. Three hundred of these young men have responded so well to training that they have now received degrees in various crafts and their rehabilitation would appear to be complete. The Dodecanese Islands, which have had such a chequered history, are almost entirely inhabited by Greeks of pure Ionic stock. The islands were occupied by Italy in April 1912, in the course of her war with Turkey over Tripoli. In 1920 Italy transferred the islands to Greece, but in 1922 repudiated the cession. After Italy's surrender in 1943 small Allied forces were landed on Leros and Samos. Later they were overwhelmed by the Germans, and it was not until May 1945 that the Allies were again in control. Under the Italian Peace treaty Greece took over the administration of the Dodecanese on March 31, 1947

EIGHT GERMANS FACE CHARGES OF ECONOMIC SABOTAGE IN EAST GERMANY: Four of the eight accused seen (centre) in the dock at Dessau, Soviet Zone, with counsel in front of them and uniformed East German police seated behind them. The trial was set in the magnificent State Theatre, which was jammed with 1,200 people, including women and children. The eight men, associated with the German Continental Gas Corporation Industry, are accused of attempting to smuggle assets of the factory to West Germany after the plant was ordered to be nationalised by the Soviet Occupation Government in 1946. Each defendant (they had all been in a Soviet prison since their arrest last November) had a lawyer assigned to him

A HUXLEY WEDDING: Matthew Huxley, son of novelist Aldous, married Ellen Hovde in New York. In this group, taken at the New School, West 12th Street, where the reception was held, are Mr. Bryn J. Hovde, Mrs. Hovde, the bride and bridegroom, and Mrs. and Mr. Aldous Huxley. Aldous Huxley settled in California before the war. His last novel, *Ape and Essence*, was published a year ago

THE GIGANTIC CROWD WHICH ASSEMBLED IN THE PLATZ DER REPUBLIK IN THE BRITISH SECTOR OF BERLIN, WHERE AN ANTI-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION WAS HELD ON MAY DAY: The demonstration, which, according to some estimates, was attended by as many as 400,000 people, was completely orderly, but when it broke up there were disorders on the boundary between the British and Soviet Sectors and an ugly situation developed in the Potsdamer Platz. A number of young hooligans hurled bricks and stones at the Soviet Sector People's Police. The latter remained calm in spite of considerable provocation, and this probably prevented worse trouble

YOUNG COMMUNISTS MARCH TO THE LUSTGARTEN: Members of the F.D.J.—the Free German Youth Movement—en route to the rallying point, where they heard propaganda speeches by trade union leaders. One correspondent described the march as "a grim blend of Teutonic regimentation, Russian proletarisation, and hostility to the Western Powers." It was, however, a most orderly demonstration

For nearly an hour, as the May Day demonstrations in Berlin drew to a close, a cordon of black-uniformed East German "People's Police," drawn up on the sector boundary, withstood a shower of stones without retaliating. The stones came from the West Sectors, and when the West Berlin police arrived to control the hooligan element they came in insufficient numbers. As a result of this dark incident, which followed very closely the pattern of the disorders in September 1948, the People's Police were left the moral victors, and it was obvious that Communist propaganda would now exploit to the full the alleged lack of security and order in the Western Sectors and the exemplary behaviour on their own side. For the rest, May Day passed off better than expected, with the anti-Communist rally taking place in the Platz der Republik and the Communist rally at the other end of Unter den Linden. These are, however, days of mounting tension in Berlin, and the Whitsun youth rally of young Communists will indeed be a testing-time. The Communist threat to invade the West Sectors is not likely to be implemented, but as far as the West is concerned, the lesson of May Day is that it will be unwise to place too much reliance on the hesitant West Sector Police

HOOLIGANISM ON BERLIN'S MAY DAY RALLIES

VAST CROWDS AT COMMUNIST AND ANTI-COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE LUSTGARTEN AND IN THE PLATZ DER REPUBLIK

CONFLICT ON THE POTSDAMER PLATZ: Youths of the Western Sectors of Berlin attempting to knock down the effigy on a wooden tank as it was paraded by Communists on May Day past a point where the U.S. and Soviet Sectors meet

AN INEVITABLE CENTRE OF TROUBLE: West Sector police controlling the youthful crowd at the junction of the Potsdamer Strasse and the Potsdamer Platz, near which the British, U.S. and Russian sectors meet. It was at this point that the Western Sector police were in insufficient force, and they failed to stop certain young hooligans from hurling stones across the boundary

THE MARCH OF THE EAST SECTOR PEOPLE'S POLICE: The police parading down the Wilhelmstrasse with their dogs

CARRYING A GIGANTIC PORTRAIT OF JOSEPH STALIN: Young Communists of the East Sector parading in the Lustgarten Processions from all parts of East Berlin converged on the Lustgarten. Many of the columns marched along streets bordering the Western Sectors and they entered Unter den Linden close to the Brandenburger Gate. The Young Communists (F.D.J.) carried banners announcing that their appearance was a prelude to the great Whitsun Youth Rally

THE MORAL VICTORY LAY ON THE OTHER SIDE: A West Sector policeman looking across the deserted roadway to the Brandenburger Gate where East Sector police were massed in force on May Day duty

COMMUNIST AND ANTI-COMMUNIST YOUTHS MILLING ON THE POTSDAMER PLATZ: They had a distinct advantage over the police, being able to move from sector to sector. The East Sector police and the West Sector police were, however, firmly rooted in their own areas, and to have moved beyond them would have been to invite major trouble. Many youths involved in the boundary-line fighting did not give the impression of having any party affiliations whatsoever

1. HUNGARY'S NEW PRESIDENT: Mr. Sandon Ronai, who replaces Szakasits

2. LYDIE BASTIEN GIVES EVIDENCE: The former girl friend of Rene Hardy, the Resistance leader, testifying in a Paris military court as Hardy faced his second trial for treason

3. RED RECOLLECTIONS: Earl Browder testifying before a Senate Committee

4. VINTAGE ART: Mr. Elwell, whose fifty-five-year-old Academy picture has aroused such interest

5. PRINCESS ON HORSEBACK: Princess Alexandra of Kent at Taplow Horse Show and Gymkhana

PEOPLE:

SOME PERSONALITIES IN THE WORLD'S NEWS

1. THE EMERGENCE OF SANDON RONAI: The fifty-eight-year-old Minister of Foreign Trade and a member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Workers' Party became Hungarian President on April 26, when Mr. Arpad Szakasits announced his surprise resignation to the Hungarian people on the grounds of ill-health. Mr. Szakasits has been a member of the Social Democrat Party for over thirty years, and he took part in the revolution of 1919 which brought the short-lived Soviet Government of Bela Kun into power.

2. DID RENE HARDY BETRAY THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND HIS COLLEAGUES? This was the main question before the French Military Tribunal in which the former Resistance leader faced charges of treason for the second time since the war. The appearance of Lydie Bastien as a witness was awaited by the public with much interest, for her *affaire* with Hardy was considered one of the great romances of the Resistance. The spell was soon broken by Lydie's testimony, and there was a sordid wrangle with the accused over the question of the sale of a vital letter to the Press. Two days later Lydie was recalled to the witness-box after Henri Garnier, a former member of Hardy's sabotage unit, had cast doubt on her evidence. "In my opinion," he said, "she acted neither like a good Resister nor a good Frenchwoman."

3. COMMUNISM IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT! The tangled skein of American domestic politics in relation to Communism, rendered more tangled by the violent accusations of Senator McCarthy against members of Mr. Dean Acheson's State Department, is being slowly unravelled by a sub-committee of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Before the sub-committee last week came Earl Browder, the deposed head of the Communist Party in the United States, who termed "ridiculous and false" the burden of the testimony given against Professor Lattimore by Louis F. Budenz. Browder, when asked if he knew certain people, including Haldone Hanson and Dorothy Kenyon, told the sub-committee: "I consider it outrageous that this hearing should be devoted to new smear campaigns. This is not a search for the facts; it is an attempt to promote public hysteria."

4. MR. FRED ELWELL'S FIFTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD PICTURE: The veteran Royal Academician, who is nearly eighty years old, is showing at Burlington House this year a picture which he painted in 1895, a nude figure which has attracted much attention. Mr. Elwell painted the picture when he was a student in Paris, and at that time, "in the midst of a financial crisis," handed the painting to his landlord by way of rent. No more was heard of the canvas until a few months ago, when Mr. James Bateman, R.A., spotted it in an odd-lot shop in London and contacted Mr. Elwell.

5. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA AT TAPLOW HORSE SHOW AND GYMKHANA: The Princess, thirteen-year-old daughter of the Duchess of Kent, rode her pony Trustful at this Buckinghamshire show, held in aid of local charities. The Princess's home is at Iver, a few miles from Taplow.

6. BETTER TIMES AHEAD FOR THE NEIGHBOUR DOMINIONS: The meeting of Mr. Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan at Karachi, a prelude to the latter's visit to Britain and the United States, led to the two statesmen reviewing the whole complicated field of Indo-Pakistan relations. No important decisions were reached, but the air of friendliness and cordiality which marked the meeting gave general satisfaction. The two Ministers are hopeful that their agreement at Delhi on minorities will lead to a progressive decrease in the exodus of minorities both from India and Pakistan.

7. CHARLES LAUGHTON AND ELSA LANCHESTER BECOME U.S. CITIZENS: The British-born actor and his actress wife attended the Federal Building at Los Angeles to take the oath of allegiance. Laughton said afterwards: "I find the oath so beautiful I will add it to my repertoire of readings."

8. MUSIC FOR TEEN-AGERS IN BRUSSELS: Queen Elisabeth, consort of the late King Albert of the Belgians, took tea with Serge Koussevitsky after the celebrated conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra had conducted the Belgian National Orchestra at a concert for the Young People's Musical Society.

9. THE DISMISSAL OF DR. JOLIOT-CURIE: The French Council of Ministers have terminated the appointment of Joliot-Curie, High Commissioner for Atomic Energy, who is a Communist, and no name has been put forward as his successor.

6. FRIENDLY MEETING IN KARACHI: Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan, Mrs. Indira Gandhi (Mr. Nehru's daughter) and Pandit Nehru, India's Premier

7. NOW U.S. CITIZENS: Charles Laughton and Elsa Lanchester at Los Angeles Federal Building

8. TAKING TEA WITH KOUSSEVITSKY: The Belgian Queen-Mother and the celebrated conductor

9. UNDER THE RED BANNER: Yves Farges and Dr. Joliot-Curie in the May Day parade in Paris

The KING and QUEEN VISIT the "FESTIVAL" SITE

Their Majesties Tour the South Bank

BEFORE THE CLOUDBURST: The King and Queen seen during their informal tour of the South Bank site, where work is going ahead with all speed on the great Exhibition of 1951, which will open next May. At one point in their tour the King and Queen sheltered from the rain beneath Waterloo Bridge

What began as a formal tour of the site of the Great Exhibition of 1951 and of the building work so far achieved, speedily turned itself into an informal gathering when the King and Queen visited the South Bank last week. Overalled workmen attached themselves to the party attending the Royal visitors, and the group grew steadily larger during its progress round the site. The King and Queen discussed what they saw with contractors, architects and workmen, and they showed particular interest in the construction of the new embankment wall, which is reclaiming permanently over four acres of land from the Thames. While inspecting the Dome of Discovery, now walled in but open to the sky, the King and Queen were the first to sign the visitors' book.

THE KING SIGNS THE VISITORS' BOOK: When he signed, His Majesty was standing in the centre of the arena above which will rise the Dome of Discovery, one of the principal architectural features in the great exhibition. Standing beside him was Mr. Gerald Barry, Director-General of the Festival, and Mrs. Hawker, secretary to the resident site engineer

INSPECTING MODELS OF THE FESTIVAL: The King and Queen with Mr. Barry (Director-General) and General Lord Ismay, Chairman of the Festival Council

RAIN AND SUNSHINE DURING THE SOUTH BANK VISIT: *Left*—The umbrellas go up as the rain pours down. *Right*—The King and Queen smiling in the May sunshine as they walked through the site after the weather had cleared. Although much construction work still remains to be done, the King and Queen were able to visualise how the more important buildings in the upstream and downstream sequences will look when completed

LUTON HOO, A MASTERPIECE OF THE AGE OF ADAM: Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, the home of Major-General Sir Harold Wernher, is another of the many great houses opened to the public this year. It was in 1762 that the Earl of Bute employed Robert Adam to carry out extensive reconstruction, and the present exterior is Adam's work. The gardens were laid out by Capability Brown, of Blenheim fame, a master among landscape gardeners

TREASURE HOUSES of THE AGE of ADAM

Three Famous Demesnes which are Opened to the Public

Ken Wood House, Hampstead, and Syon House, Brentford, are both well known to Londoners as magnificent examples of the art of Robert Adam, and both are now open to the public. Robert Adam, who with his brother James created the fine English classical style, was equally brilliant a decorator of interiors as he was a designer of exteriors, and Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire, which has just been opened to view by Major-General Sir Harold Wernher, typifies his skill in both directions. Visitors to Luton Hoo this spring and summer will be able to see a typical country house much as it was in the privileged days of the eighteenth century, and a truly wonderful collection of treasures, particularly of Medieval and Renaissance art. The most famous painting at Luton Hoo is probably Bartolome Bermejo's "St. Michael," while Albrecht Altdorfer's "Christ Taking Leave of His Mother before the Passion" is also particularly fine. Sculpture, ivory, Italian majolica, German stoneware and painted enamel are other treasures of Luton Hoo, while those sportingly inclined will take pleasure in "The Brown Jack Room," where Sir Harold Wernher has gathered together paintings, drawings and trophies relating to one of the finest stayers in racing, six times winner of the same race at Ascot

THE GRAND STAIRCASE AT LUTON HOO: The Grand Staircase leads from the Marble Hall, which has a fine collection of statuary, including bronzes from the Italian school of the sixteenth century

IN "THE BROWN JACK ROOM": Sir Alfred Munnings's portrait of the great race-horse who proved himself the finest stayer of his time and holds an unchallenged place in Turf history. The two large cups beneath the picture are the Goodwood Cup and the Doncaster Cup, only two of the trophies won by Brown Jack

THE DINING-ROOM, WITH THE DINING-TABLE SET OUT FOR A MEAL WITH RUSSIAN WINE-GLASSES AND CRYSTAL DISHES: The scene typifies the splendour of the English country house in the days of privilege. On the walls are magnificent tapestries, woven in silk and wool at Beauvais under les Freres Filleul. The clock on the mantelpiece at the end of the room is signed Robin Horloger Du Roy, à Paris. It is constructed of white and red marble and bronze g

A SCOTTISH TREASURE HOUSE IS OPENED TO THE PUBLIC: Hopetoun House, the home of the Marquess of Linlithgow, part of which will be on view during the summer. The house contains many art treasures. Hopetoun House was built by Charles Hope, first Earl of Hopetoun

The first Earl of Hopetoun, ancestor of the present Marquess of Linlithgow (former Viceroy of India and present owner of Hopetoun House), was a zealous supporter of the union of England and Scotland. He built Hopetoun House, Linlithgowshire, as his chief residence, and it was there that the fourth Earl of Hopetoun, as Captain of the Royal Archers and Goldstick for Scotland, received George IV in princely style during the King's visit in 1822. Hopetoun, Queensferry, which is within easy distance of Edinburgh, is open to the public from May to September, and the profits which are derived from entrance fees and teas will go to the upkeep of the famous mansion.

THE GREAT DINING-ROOM AT SYON HOUSE, BRENTFORD: Here the visitor can see something of the ducal splendour in which the celebrated Hugh Percy lived when he made Syon House his London headquarters and he was Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex. The Duke entertained lavishly, and Syon House was the scene of many brilliant gatherings in the eighteenth century. Syon is the last of London's historic private houses to remain fully furnished and still in the occupation of its hereditary owner

A DUKE'S HOME OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: This is the palatial hall in Syon House, Brentford, the home of the Duke of Northumberland, which has just been opened to the public. Syon House was partly rebuilt by Robert Adam for the first Duke of Northumberland, that Hugh Percy whose surname was originally Smithson, and who by marriage came into all the great estates of the Percy family. Hugh Percy, "the handsomest man of his day"—which Walpole admitted, though grudgingly—lived in great state when he was at Syon House, and he made it, with the help of Robert Adam, into "a villa which for taste and elegance is scarce to be paralleled in Europe." At any rate, that was the view of Northumberland's relative, Bishop Percy. The first Duke was an unpopular figure in London, and, as Lord Lieutenant of Middlesex, it is on record that he used all his influence against John Wilkes. The Duke died at Syon in 1786, and he was buried with great pomp in Westminster Abbey. Of the earlier history of Syon, it is known that the house occupies the site of a Bridgettine Nunnery, which was founded by Henry V in 1415. This was later the prison of Katherine Howard, who was kept there until her execution. Lady Jane Grey was living out at Syon at the time when she was summoned to the throne of England for her brief hour of glory

THE MIGHTY RIFT THROUGH WHICH THE COLORADO RIVER RUNS NEAR THE ARIZONA-NEVADA BOUNDARY: This is an aerial view of the scenic wonderland where American engineers began building the Hoover Dam in April 1931, that vast project designed to bring cheap power to millions of people in the South-West of the United States, and to play a large part in solving age-old irrigation problems. An aqueduct over 250 miles long carries some of the stored water in the lake behind the dam as far as Southern California

THE 395-FT. INTAKE TOWERS OF THE HOOVER DAM: These admit the reservoir water to the power-house on the other side of the dam. Engine-rooms at the top of the towers contain the machinery for opening the doors controlling the flow. The reservoir stores a two-years supply of the river's average flow, amounting in all to ten billion gallons. The reservoir is indeed the world's largest artificial lake. It is 115 miles in length

AMERICA'S GREATEST ENGINEERING FEAT SINCE THE BUILDING OF THE PANAMA CANAL: Hoover Dam was dedicated by Franklin Roosevelt in 1935, four-and-a-half years after construction was begun. Originating in President Hoover's time, its objects were threefold; to control floods and regulate the flow of the Colorado River; to provide enormous water storage for the reclamation of extensive tracts of land; and to provide electrical energy for power and light. The power-house at the base of the dam is a U-shaped building, the two wings containing the electric generating sets, while the central part is used for machine shops

HOOVER DAM FROM THE SKIES

AMERICA'S MIGHTIEST SOURCE OF ELECTRIC POWER HARNESSES THE RUSHING WATERS OF THE COLORADO

While America's eastern seaboard faces urgent problems of water supply caused by the drought of 1949 and the failure to complete new waterworks to schedule, the once arid South-West to-day enjoys a new fertility, the product of some of the vast power schemes brought to fruition during the Roosevelt administration. Greatest of all these schemes in the south-west, and one that in its name acknowledges that its origin was in the much-maligned Hoover regime of 1928-32, is the Hoover Dam, which spans the Black Canyon on the Colorado River, where it forms the Arizona-Nevada boundary.

It has perhaps rightly been said that the Hoover Dam (originally known as Great Boulder Dam) is the greatest engineering achievement completed by the Americans since the opening of the Panama Canal.

Everything about Hoover Dam, including its cost (£24,000,000), has relation to the stupendous. The harnessing of the mighty torrent of the Colorado, which here cuts its way through gorges in some places a mile in depth, has proved in the past fifteen years an immense boon to the people of America's South-West. It has meant low-cost hydro-electric power for millions. It has meant the emergence of flourishing fruit farms in once undeveloped areas of California, Nevada and Arizona. It has carried one stage further along the way the dream of the pioneers who put their faith in the West in the days when Horace Greeley inspired the youth of the American nation.

Work on Hoover Dam was started in April 1931, and the whole contract was due to be completed in seven years. Actually the first delivery of power was about two years ahead of schedule.

Before work could begin on the construction of the main dam the river had to be diverted round the site. For this purpose four large tunnels had to be bored, their combined length being 3½ miles. These tunnels entailed the removal of nearly 3,000,000 tons of solid rock. By November 1932 the two tunnels on the Arizona side of the canyon were completed, enabling the rushing torrent of the Colorado to be diverted through them. Cofferdams were then built above and below the site, the upper one being 480 ft. long; and in due course work was able to be begun on the horizontal arch dam. Here again the figures verge on the astronomical: 5,000,000 tons of material were used in the construction of the dam, the material being brought in on aerial ropeways. From river to crest the dam was built up to a height of 726 ft. It had to be 660 ft. thick at the base, tapering in a flattened S-shape curve to the 45-ft. roadway along the summit which carries the new motor road from Kingman, Arizona, to Las Vegas, Nevada.

Two vast intake towers also had to be constructed, each of them 395 ft. in height, and finally came the building of the power-houses and repair-shops at the foot of the wall. The generating plant consists of fifteen enormous water turbines driving electric dynamos placed vertically above them, each of 115,000 h.p. There are also four smaller units of 55,000 h.p. and two sets of 3,500 h.p., making 1,842,000 h.p. in all.

Behind the dam is the vast stretch of water which has been named Lake Mead in honour of Dr. Elwood Mead, the Commissioner of Reclamation during the period of construction. The lake holds ten billion gallons of water and is the largest artificial lake in the world. It equals in area the County of London.

In all this spate of figures it is easy enough for the visitor to Hoover Dam to suffer statistical indigestion; and that will surely be his lot if he takes the sightseeing motor-coach trip from Las Vegas or journeys to the site along the branch line built by the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. He will assuredly be told that 13,000,000 tons of solid rock was hewn from the Black Canyon, that 7,000,000 tons of concrete was poured into the canyon, and that 2,000,000 tons of steel was required for reinforcing the concrete. Apparently the smallest thing connected with this colossus of the modern world, this typical product of the South-West, where everything is larger than life, was the commemorative postage stamp issued by the United States Government.

THE RESTORATION OF THE NORMAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES AT ABINGER, SURREY—COMPARISONS AFTER EIGHTEEN MONTHS: *On left*—The bomb-wrecked edifice as it appeared in September 1948, and *on right*, the restored exterior seen at the beginning of May. The pictures were taken from an almost identical position in the churchyard. St. James's, the parish church of the straggling village of Abinger, was built in the thirteenth century and partially destroyed by a flying bomb in 1944. In its reconstruction the original stones are being used in the old Norman lime-mortar method of building and the church is being rebuilt and restored to its original style. The architect is Mr. Frederick Etchells, F.R.I.B.A. With the completion of the re-roofing recently, the exterior is almost finished, but much remains to be done inside the church, however. St. James's stands on higher ground than any other church in the county, and is situated on the Pilgrims' Way. It is registered as an ancient monument

RISING FROM THE BLITZ

The Norman Church at Abinger, and St. Giles' Cripplegate

***Below*—RESTORING A CITY CHURCH TO ITS ORIGINAL STRUCTURAL SPLENDOUR—THE TOWER OF ST. GILES', CRIPPLEGATE, IN "SPLINTS": The church during the fire blitz on London at the end of 1940.** It was in the summer of last year that the bold plan for the City churches was published. Under this scheme the forty-six parishes of the City are to be reorganised; fifteen being made parish churches with resident parish priests, and the remainder serving the City in an entirely new way. Six are not to be rebuilt

INTERIOR COMPARISONS AT ST. JAMES'S, ABINGER: Two more pictures taken from identical positions in 1948 and during the past few weeks. In the old building the west part of the nave was lighted by six small round-headed windows high up, three on each side, which were of early Norman work. The wooden belfry and short shingled spire were added later

DESIGNATED AS ONE OF THE NEW PARISH CHURCHES UNDER THE NEW REORGANISED SCHEME FOR THE CITY OF LONDON—ST. GILES' CRIPPLEGATE, AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY: Built in the late Perpendicular style of the fourteenth century, the church stands in the midst of a razed area to the north-east of St. Paul's. The present St. Giles' stands on the site of an earlier church of the eleventh century. St. Giles' was severely damaged by fire in 1545 and rebuilt, since which time it has been restored on several occasions. Plague was particularly bad in the parish, burials in the churchyard rising to a figure of 800 a week. The church, however, escaped damage in the Great Fire of 1666. Among those buried at St. Giles' are John Milton and Sir Martin Frobisher. In the churchyard a portion of the city wall of Edward IV's time still remains, and in the neighbourhood excavations have revealed Roman relics

THE MONSTER OF WHITEHALL RISES ON THE SITE OF OLD WHITEHALL PALACE: This view taken from Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, shows in the background the almost completed portion of the new office block and in the foreground the site which is now being prepared for further foundations. In excavating this site the contractors have come upon the ancient river wall built by Henry VIII as a continuation of the river wall built by Cardinal Wolsey as a frontage for the Palace of Whitehall and its Privy Garden. Two of the bastions of this wall are seen on the right of the picture. In Tudor days the Thames flowed along this line, and it was not until the '60's of the last century that work was begun on the Embankment we know to-day. It was then that the Thames was compressed in width by at least 100 yards

ONE OF THE NEWLY UNEARTHED BASTIONS OF THE ANCIENT RIVER WALL OF WHITEHALL PALACE: The discovery of this bastion occasions no surprise, as excavation on the Whitehall site before the Second World War disclosed the existence of this wall. There were six bastions in all, and they helped to protect the Palace from the very fast-flowing Thames tides

Building and Excavation on

THE SITE OF WHITEHALL PALACE

Since pre-war days, when work first began on preparing the site for Whitehall's giant new block of office buildings, the ground chosen for building has revealed much of historic interest, for it covers the ancient Whitehall Palace, which was in Tudor and Stuart times the principal residence of the Kings and Queens of England, a vast mass of buildings which stood along a well-defined river wall about 100 yards from the present course of the river. Parts of that early river wall were revealed by the excavators before the war, and illustrations relating to the discoveries appeared in THE SPHERE at various times during 1939. Now further bastions in the wall have been uncovered, and they help us to reconstruct a very interesting picture of Whitehall in Tudor days.

This wall of Kentish ragstone stands 50 ft. in front of the first Thames Embankment and 300 ft. behind the existing embankment. Above it were the Queen's apartments, and behind it was the famous Privy Garden of Whitehall Palace. The Palace reached its greatest glory in the reign of Charles I, but before the end of the seventeenth century a big fire had razed most of the buildings to the ground. The Palace was always a rambling one, lacking outward magnificence or stately façade, but it covered a great extent of ground from Old Scotland Yard almost to where Westminster Bridge now stands.

THE QUEEN OF TONGA'S 50th BIRTHDAY

Celebrations in the Mid-Pacific Monarchy of the Friendly Islands

Tonga is the only remaining independent monarchy in the Pacific, and its Queen, Salote Tupou, who has ruled wisely for over three decades, has just celebrated her fiftieth birthday in true Tongan style, with feasting and dancing. Congratulations came from many corners of the world, including a message of goodwill couched in the warmest terms by King George VI.

The celebrations started in the early morning, when Tongan men, women and children brought gifts of food, kava, tapa (bark cloth) and mats to the Royal Palace. Whole roasted pigs carried on wooden platforms, fish and vegetables were laid out in the Palace grounds to be counted by the *matapules*, or spokesmen of the Queen.

The Palace Guard and the Tongan Government Band paraded, and at the signal of a gun the Tongan Flag was hoisted to the head of the flagpole in the public park. At the same time, the Royal Standard rose to the head of the flagpole above the Palace.

The Queen's Ministers called at the Palace to offer their congratulations, followed by the Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, the Acting Governor of Fiji, and the British Agent and Consul in Tonga. A birthday gift of an engraved silver salver was presented by the Acting High Commissioner, while the Acting Governor of Fiji made a presentation of a tortoiseshell writing-set, with the initial "S" in gold on each piece, on behalf of the Government and peoples of Fiji. The Queen later attended an official Thanksgiving Service at the Saione (Zion) Church of the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga, and received a welcome at the public park. The Acting High Commissioner in his speech recalled that 1950 was not only the Queen's fiftieth birthday year, but also the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship between Tonga and Great Britain.

A grand feast was held in the Mala'e on tables stretching for over 200 yards, and roast sucking-pigs were placed along the full distance, flanked by lobsters, poultry, baked fish and native puddings. After the feast, dancing groups performed *lakalakas* and other Tongan dances watched by several thousand people.

The Friendly Islanders came under the influence of Christian missionaries earlier than any other islands except Tahiti. Though discovered by the Dutchmen Schouten and Lemaire in 1616, no more Europeans called there until the late eighteenth century. Captain Cook visited Tonga in 1773 and again in 1777, when he spent three months in the islands and, being impressed by the hospitality he received and ignorant of a plot, happily abortive, to murder him, gave them the name of the Friendly Islands, which they still bear.

Missionaries who attempted, in 1797 and again in 1822, to win over the islanders to Christianity were either murdered or driven out, but in 1828 more arrived and in course of time succeeded in converting Taufa'ahau, one of the leading chiefs. By 1845, when Taufa'ahau, under the style of King George Tupou I, extended his kingdom to embrace all three groups of the Tonga Islands, most of the population was Christian. George Tupou I established his kingdom on a European pattern, and in 1862 abolished serfdom, voluntarily limited his own powers, and established a constitutional government. Since that time the history of Tonga has been marred only by disputes arising from the secession of the King and most of his people from the Australasian Wesleyan conference and the founding of a national Church. Happily these disputes were ended in 1924. To-day Tonga has neither dissensions at home nor enemies abroad.

THE QUEEN SPEAKS TO HER PEOPLE: Queen Salote Tupou of the Tonga Islands addressing her subjects from a dais in the public park at Nukualofa on the occasion of her fiftieth birthday celebrations

THE ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC PAYS TRIBUTE TO TONGA'S QUEEN: Mr. G. D. Chamberlain speaking at the ceremony at Nukualofa on the occasion of Queen Salote's birthday

PRINCE TUNGI READS FROM THE ILLUMINATED ADDRESS: This address, together with a canteen of cutlery, was a gift to Queen Salote from the Tongan Civil Servants

AFTER THE FEAST CAME THE DANCING: Some of the 300 girls of the Queen Salote Methodist College clapping and chanting in unison during their performance in honour of the Queen's birthday at Nukualofa. The spectators numbered several thousand

THE FEAST AND ITS AFTERMATH: *Left*—In long shelters the guests sat down to a rich variety of Tongan dishes, including roast sucking-pigs flanked by lobsters, poultry, baked fish, and native puddings. *Right*—Surplus food divided up for distribution to various family groups

MAY-TIME FESTIVITIES IN BAVARIA

THE PEOPLE OF BERNAU DANCE ROUND A 2-TON TREE

MAY-TIME CELEBRATIONS IN THE MARKET SQUARE AT BERNAU, UPPER BAVARIA: Beneath the great tree adorned with the symbols of all the trade associations of the town the brass band plays the favourite local airs and the young men and women dance the old traditional dances. It is the ambition of every town in Bavaria to have the tallest and best decorated May-time tree. This year Bernau, on the Chiem Lake, near Rosenheim, probably had that distinction with its 100-ft. tree brought from the nearby forests, a monster weighing about 2 tons. Dancing continued until a late hour

SYMBOLS OF THE TOWN'S TRADE ASSOCIATIONS: A citizen of Bernau seen climbing the tree to mount the crosspiece symbolising the Bricklayers' Association

HAULING AWAY ON THE 2-TON TREE: Four stalwarts of Bernau in leather shorts and Bavarian hats help to hoist the tree into position at the start of the festivities

ESSENTIAL PRELIMINARIES TO THE MAY-TIME REJOICINGS: *Left*—A local wood-carver with his figure of a chimney-sweep which he made and fixed to the 100-ft. tree as a symbol of the chimney-sweep's craft. Every trade in Bernau was represented on the tree by an appropriate carving. *Right*—The tree being transported to the market square on a wagon drawn by a team of six horses. Many days before the festival the tree had been marked out for cutting

A PRINCE OF BARODA WEDS A PRINCESS OF JODHPUR

A WEDDING IN JODHPUR CITY PROVIDES A LAST GLIMPSE OF THE OLD PRINCELY INDIA

Between the hammer of Vallabhai Patel, Pandit Nehru's "man of iron," and the anvil of the new Dominion of India, the Princes of India are being swiftly and relentlessly crushed. As rulers they have virtually disappeared, although here and there, as in Bhopal and Mysore, vestiges of power remain, and as for their fabulous wealth, much of it has been reduced by Mr. Patel to the level of mere pensions.

Not all the glory has departed, however, as witness the recent nuptials in Jodhpur City when the Maharaja's sister (that same Maharaja who recently added a Scots nurse to his wives and visited the Midlands with her) wed the Raja Joshi, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda (that same ruler who only a few seasons ago raced his thoroughbreds so lavishly upon the British turf and now does so on a much diminished scale). The Jodhpur-Baroda wedding was a wedding in the traditional style of princely India, with the added touch that the bridegroom and his father arrived at Jodhpur City by air-liner, there to receive a magnificent reception and to take part in a procession of gaily-caparisoned elephants through the old city to the fort upon the hill. The only jarring note was struck by the Army and the police boycotting the reception. But for this, it was hard to believe that times had really changed, so lavish were the gifts showered upon the young couple and so numerous were the princely guests.

As usual on these occasions, the bride did not appear in public. After the nuptials had taken place behind locked doors she was borne with her bridegroom in a totally enclosed palanquin, and together they then set out in the royal car.

So ended a lavish and significant occasion. It may be that some of those who attended it sold pearls and elephants, or even dancing girls, to obtain sufficient funds to make the journey. They certainly had to draw upon what secret hoards remain to them. Few possessing power and wealth can ever have come down so quickly in the world as India's Princes. The Jodhpur-Baroda wedding may well have been the last kick of the romantic, glamorous, despotic India of the Maharajas, which was age-old when Fitch blazed the English trail in India in Elizabethan times.

A PRINCE OF BARODA ARRIVES FOR HIS WEDDING: Prince Joshi, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, kissing the Maharaja of Jodhpur, whose sister he was about to marry, on arrival by air in Jodhpur City. Behind the young Prince is the Gaekwar of Baroda, a well-known figure in English racing but latterly hard-hit by the financial dictates of the Delhi Government. The wedding was on a lavish scale

HE CARRIED HIS OWN GOLD SWORD: Young Prince Jaj Singh, son of the Maharaja of Jodhpur, waiting on the air-field to welcome the Prince of Baroda, who was about to marry his aunt

A LETTER TO THE BRIDEGROOM IS BORNE IN STATE: Immediately after the Prince of Baroda's arrival this servant of the Maharaja of Jodhpur brought him a request for his hand in marriage

THE WEDDING PROCESSION THROUGH THE THRONGED STREETS OF JODHPUR CITY: *Left*—The drummers on horseback who led the way through Jodhpur as the Prince of Baroda rode to the Palace for the wedding celebrations. *Right*—The young Prince, seated in a golden howdah on a richly-caparisoned elephant, is borne through the multitudes. The attitude of the crowd was good-humoured and carefree, and citizens were perhaps seeing for the last time a glimpse of the old Princely India

WHERE THE MARRIAGE TOOK PLACE—JODHPUR'S ANCIENT FORT, WHICH RISES 400 FT. ABOVE THE SANDY PLAIN: Jodhpur City was built by Rao Jodha 600 years ago and since that time has been the seat of Government. The fort, which stands on an isolated rock, contains the Maharaja's old palace. There is also a new palace, completed in 1946, and this was occupied by the Maharaja's guests

OLLOWING THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM AFTER THE NUPTIALS IN THE FORT AT JODHPUR: *Left*—Women and girls of the Maharaja's household, their voices raised in song, walking behind the palanquin (*right*) in which the Prince and Princess, completely hidden from the world's gaze, were conveyed to the royal car in which they left on their honeymoon. Throughout the wedding ceremony the bride remained hidden from view. The young couple received a great array of valuable gifts

TULIP SUNDAY IN LINCOLNSHIRE

AND OTHER HOME NEWS IN PICTURES

ENGLAND'S TULIP-LAND : The fields at Spalding, in Lincolnshire, on the last Sunday in April, when Britain's first Tulip Festival was held. ***On right*—A line** of cars which **brought some of the 100,000 visitors who toured 32 miles of Fenland roads on Tulip Sunday.** Spalding is the centre of 20,000 acres from which bulbs are exported all over the world with the exception of Europe. The price of 1,000 bulbs has risen from its pre-war level of 35s. to £8 10s., but the cost of flower-boxes has also risen from 10d. to 5s. 9d. each and, with greatly increased postal and wage charges, profits are uncertain. Britain now competes with the Dutch flower and bulb trade. Tulip Sunday was celebrated with the inevitable Tulip Queen and her court. Many of the tulip growers are British-naturalised Dutch who helped to found the industry round Spalding and Holbeach about forty years ago

TRAFFIC DUTY FOR THE RIVER POLICE : A police launch stops two coal barges near Hungerford Bridge. They had broken adrift from Cory's Wharf at Blackfriars, and provided an interlude for spectators on Waterloo Bridge, watching the Royal visit to the 1951 exhibition site

THE LEICESTER POLICE FLYING SQUAD! Police officers leave their headquarters on motor-scooters. The patrol has been introduced to ease the situation caused by general man-power shortage and the spreading of boundaries, which has made patrolling outlying districts a problem for the Leicester City Police Force. Main duties of the patrol are to combat crime and to keep the roads of the city safe

A TRIUMPHANT TOUR FOR THE ARSENAL : The team which won the F.A. Cup were given a civic reception at Islington Town Hall after touring the streets of their home borough. In the centre, wearing a light-coloured overcoat, is Arsenal's captain, Joe Mercer. They were welcomed by the Mayor of Islington, and the Town Hall was bedecked in red and white flowers in honour of the club's colours. The Mayor described Arsenal's Highbury ground as "one of the only two fields in the borough".

THE 1,300TH AND LAST PERFORMANCE OF "ANNIE GET YOUR GUN" AT THE COLISEUM THEATRE : Tremendous enthusiasm greeted the players on their last night and the audience refused to leave the theatre for half an hour after the end of the show. After speeches by the stars, Dolores Gray and Bill Johnsen, and the promoter, Emile Littler, Miss Gray sang a song, and then the assembled company paid a tribute to the other great American musical success by singing a chorus from *Oklahoma!* Even when "Auld Lang Syne" had been sung, the audience would not move. The curtain was then raised on a bare stage from which the scenery had already been struck and, after Miss Gray and Mr. Johnson had again sung "Falling in Love is Wonderful," the show was at last brought to a close

THE PADSTOW HOBBY-HORSE MAKES ITS MAY DAY APPEARANCE: The old Cornish town celebrated the 1st of May in traditional manner. One legend of the hobby-horse tells that marauding bands of Danes sailing up the Bristol Channel were driven from the West Somerset coast by the sight of the shores lined with cavalry, which was in fact an army of hobby-horses, created by the resourceful Britons. Another story is that they were used during the Armada. A similar hobby-horse makes a yearly appearance at Minehead and Dunster. The Padstow hobby-horse is followed by a Teaser. In the picture *on the right* he is seen kneeling in front of the horse

WOLVERHAMPTON'S MOTOR-TRICYCLE TAXI: A local taxi-cab proprietor has been working on his idea of a motor-tricycle taxi for two years and is now giving it a trial to fix a scale of fares, which show a marked reduction. The machine will do between 60 and 80 miles to a gallon of petrol and has a maximum speed of 35 m.p.h. It is powered by a two-stroke motor-cycle engine of 197 c.c., and carries its two passengers (or one adult and two children) sitting back to the back of the driver

THE BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM REOPENS: The museum, closed since the beginning of the war, is celebrating its reopening with an exhibition showing the development of British pottery and porcelain; and the children's section is being revived. Bethnal Green Museum, a branch of the Victoria and Albert, was opened in 1872 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. It was the first home of the Wallace Collection and of the nucleus of the National Portrait Gallery. The building is of iron and glass construction, similar to those built for the 1851 Exhibition, but it has been faced with brick

THE COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES WOMEN'S AIR FORCE VISITS ENGLAND: Colonel Geraldine May (left) was met by Air Commandant Felicity Hanbury, Director of the Women's Royal Air Force, and Group-Captain Hodgson, when she arrived at Northolt Airport for her fortnight's tour of R.A.F. establishments and inter-service talks with Air Commandant Hanbury. Colonel May is fifty-five years old and a keen sportswoman. She has been coxswain of the University of California women's crew and a President of the Women's Athletic Club

HASTINGS SEA CADETS BUILD THEMSELVES A NEW HEADQUARTERS: Vice-Admiral the Hon. Guy Russell, Admiral Commanding Reserves, commissions the new training centre. The Hastings Sea Cadet Corps took two years to complete the building, which they put up themselves with the aid of technical experts. The Mayoress of Hastings, Mrs. J. D. Cooper (seated on the right of Vice-Admiral Russell), performed the naming ceremony, and smashed a bottle of champagne against a wall of the building as she said "I name this 'ship' Training Ship *Hastings*." The new headquarters replace former premises in an old Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve battery on the shore at West St. Leonard's. On the left of Vice-Admiral Russell are: the Mayor of Hastings, Alderman J. D. Cooper, and the Officer Commanding the Hastings Sea Cadets, Lieutenant Barry Funnell, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. The building was dedicated by the Archdeacon of Hastings, the Venerable E. G. Reid

THE SLATE QUARRIERS OF BALLACHULISH

Producing the World's Toughest and Most Enduring Slate

THE EAST LAROCH QUARRIES AT BALLACHULISH, ARGYLLSHIRE: Looking from high up on the quarry face over the old waterlogged workings to the quarry buildings, cottages and railway station, the slate marshalling yards and the harbour, all of which are built on a foundation of slate debris dumped into the waters of Loch Leven. The workings to-day are operated with the most modern diamond-disc cutting equipment to be had in the slate industry

THE HAMLET OF BALLACHULISH: A laird and quarry master of a century ago built this hall and square for his workers, and to-day it forms the centre of the village which fringes Loch Leven and the mountains that lead to Glencoe

THE GALLERIES AND LEVELS FROM WHICH THE SLATE IS QUARRIED: The levels, shown in the picture *on the left*, extend deep into the lake. The slate is loosened in huge blocks by blasting. In the picture *on the right* it is seen in its finished form, and the new-cut slates are awaiting transport to the railway yards

On a recent visit to Ballachulish in Argyllshire, where over 300 years ago the toughest and most enduring of roofing slate was discovered, it was surprising to see the intense activity in the quarries. Modern equipment had been installed and bull-dozers, excavators and dumpers were moving great mountains of slate debris which, owing to injudicious dumping, spoilt the efficient modern working of the quarry. Much of this debris came from get-the-slate-quick operations in the quarry's heyday about the '80's, a time of great industrial expansion. Then Ballachulish and other West Highland quarries employed well over 1,000 men and turned out 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 slates per year, which were used all over Scotland, Northern England and in many other parts of the world.

A recently formed company (Scottish Slate Industries Ltd.) is now tackling the work of reconstruction and operation of the quarries on scientific and engineering lines, their aim being the maximum working of the quarry faces and ultimately a greater output of slates than ever before.

The greatest problem of all slate quarriers is debris. At Ballachulish the formation of the Archæan period slate rock makes it essential to work on a system of levels or galleries, these being huge steps cut in the quarry face each 50 ft. high, and, to prevent subsidences, not less than 30 ft. deep. This method requires the removal of enormous quantities of overburden top rubble and poor slate which has not been formed under sufficient volcanic heat and pressure.

From 70 tons of such overburden a quarrier may get 1 ton of slates. Under this layer-slate quality is patchy, but deep down the slate should be good and, with luck, yield 1 ton of slates to 10 tons of debris. Think of the quarrier's difficulty of disposing of 10 to 70 tons of debris per ton of slates; at this quarry equipment is contemplated to shift 700 tons per day, and in quarrying and clearance 200,000 tons have already been removed in little over a year.

Ballachulish slates have a rough, hard, water-resisting texture which makes them difficult to shape or saw mechanically. Quarriers working with softer slate use steel-bladed power saws to cut their slate blocks, so increasing output by reducing breakages, also the flat cut edge enables thinner slates to be split from the blocks. Such slates can also be shaped in a mechanical dressing machine. To compete, this company has installed the very latest high-speed diamond-disc-saw slate-cutting machines, and these make a spectacular sight as, with a deafening roar and clouds of water-spray, steam and sparks, the spinning discs tear through huge, tough, 3-in.-thick slate slabs.

David Innes

FLYING OVER STAFFA AND SKERRYVORE

LONELY OUTPOSTS OF THE INNER HEBRIDES SEEN FROM THE AIR

STAFFA AGAIN TO BE VISITED BY TOURISTS AFTER A LAPSE OF TEN YEARS : This air view of the island of Staffa, in the Inner Hebrides, showing some of its great caverns, was taken from a Ministry of Civil Aviation aircraft flying out from Prestwick. For the first time since 1939 steamer passengers will be able to visit Fingal's Cave this spring and summer, work having been put in hand on the reconstruction of the landing pier. During the war a mine was washed ashore on the island and exploded, blowing down many basaltic columns of the caves. Fingal's Cave is 66 ft. high and 227 ft. long

Below — **SKERRYVORE, A LONE OUTPOST OF THE ATLANTIC :** Windswept seas are seen breaking over the massive but graceful Skerryvore Lighthouse, which lies 12 miles south-west of the Island of Tiree in the Inner Hebrides. The lighthouse, which was completed in 1844, is 150 ft. in height. It was designed by Alan Stevenson, eldest son of Robert Stevenson. This tower, which is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, was begun in 1838, but the preliminary works were swept away in heavy seas. The foundations of the tower involved the excavation of about 2,000 tons of material

KING HENRY VIII and MR. DULCIMER

New Productions at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the Playhouse

ANTHONY QUAYLE, GWEN FFRANGCON-DAVIES AND ANDREW CRUIKSHANK IN THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE COMPANY'S PRODUCTION OF "KING HENRY VIII." This was the second of the five plays which are being produced for the 91st season at Stratford-upon-Avon. On April 20 it was seen by the King and Queen and Princess Margaret. This was the first occasion since the birth of Shakespeare in 1564 that a reigning King of England had visited Stratford. The Royal party watched a rehearsal of *Julius Cæsar* and visited Mr. Quayle, the Director of the Theatre, in his dressing-room. It was on this occasion that the King noted that the insignia of the Garter, used by Mr. Quayle in his costume as Henry VIII, was wrongly laid out, and His Majesty made the necessary adjustment. This year's repertory at Stratford includes *Measure for Measure, King Henry VIII, Julius Cæsar, Much Ado About Nothing* and *King Lear*. The season is the longest ever held here

IN THE GROUNDS OF THE SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL THEATRE AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON : Leon Quartermaine, Harry Andrews, Anthony Quayle, Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, John Gielgud and Andrew Cruikshank take a stroll between rehearsals. Mr. Gielgud is making his first appearance at Stratford this year

THE BAPTISM OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH : The last scene in *King Henry VIII* at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre. The play was produced by Tyrone Guthrie and the scenery and costumes were designed by Tanya Moiseiwitsch. Anthony Quayle plays Henry VIII ; Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, Katherine ; Andrew Cruikshank, Wolsey ; Leon Quartermaine, Buckingham ; and Barbara Jefford, Anne Bullen

JACK WATLING AND HENRY HEWITT IN THE REVIVAL OF MORDAUNT SHAIRP'S "THE GREEN BAY TREE" AT THE PLAYHOUSE THEATRE : Jack Watling plays the part of Julian, the boy who is dominated by Mr. Dulcimer, the wealthy sybarite, and Henry Hewitt plays the perfect manservant, Trump. Hugh Williams, who played Julian in the original production in 1933, has now graduated to Mr. Dulcimer, the role created by the late Frank Vosper. Walter Fitzgerald is Julian's father, the reformed drunkard, and Brenda Bruce, the young vet. whose love for Julian (and his for her) is resisted and finally defeated by Dulcimer. The play has lost none of its original impact, although Hugh Williams's characterisation of Mr. Dulcimer is very different from that of Vosper. The story of Julian's love for Leonora and Dulcimer's influence over him, even after death, is highly effective and dramatic. The play is produced by Anthony Pélissier

JULIAN'S FATHER CONFRONTS MR. DULCIMER : Hugh Williams, Brenda Bruce, Walter Fitzgerald and Jack Watling in the last act of *The Green Bay Tree*. The old man accuses Mr. Dulcimer of seducing his son from the girl he was to marry, and finally takes the only way of releasing him by shooting Dulcimer. It avails nothing, for Dulcimer leaves Julian all his money and, when asked by Leonora to give it up, the young man is unable to leave his old sybaritic life for a hard-working one with her. The last moments of the play show him taking on the character of his late guardian with Mr. Dulcimer's old butler, Trump, happily serving his new master

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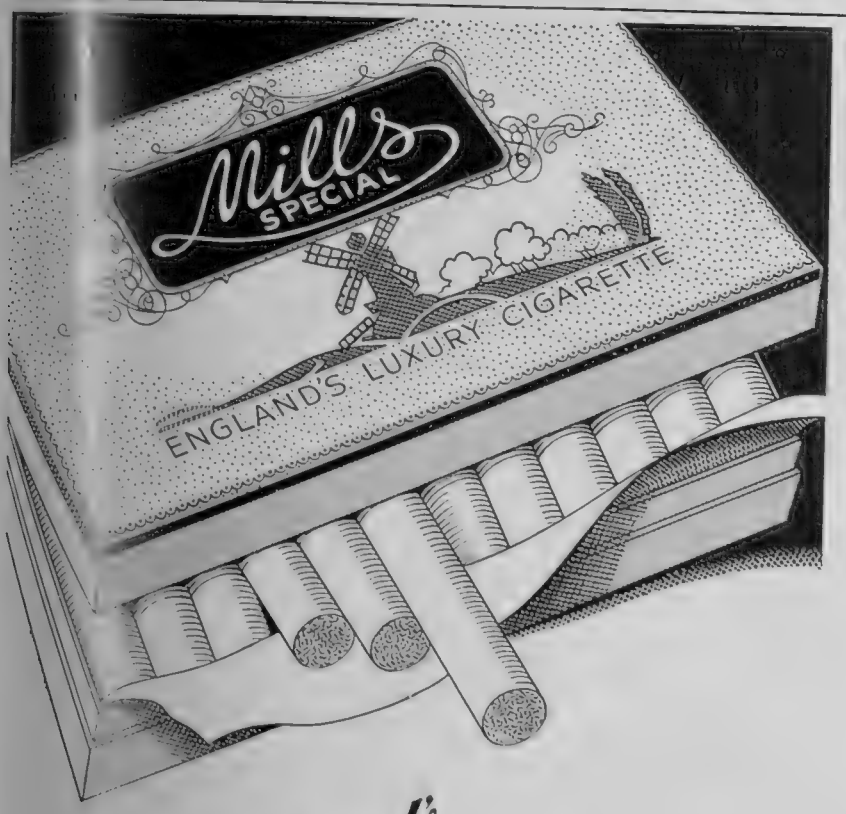

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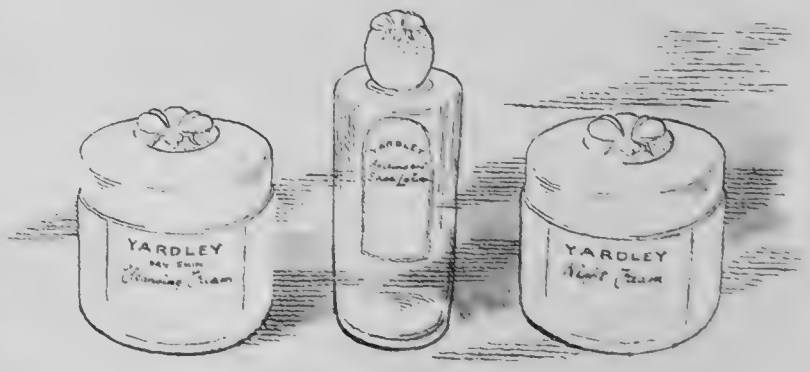

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

BEDELL SMITH'S MOSCOW MISSION

The Record of His Embassy and of Intransigence Behind the Iron Curtain

THERE can scarcely be an intelligent person in this country to-day who is not aware of the progressive deterioration of relations between the East and the West. What has, I am afraid, been loosely discussed as a "cold war" has, in fact, hardened into a situation which cannot escape that designation in all its sinister meaning. The steady and almost inescapable progress to this tense moment of history is traced in one of the most important books recently published.

MOSCOW MISSION 1946-1949 (Heinemann. 15s.) is the record by Lieut.-General W. Bedell Smith of the period during which he was United States Ambassador in Moscow. As General Eisenhower's famous Chief-of-Staff, he was well known to the Russians, and had there been any evidence of good will on their part, no man could have been better equipped to receive it. There was none, the atmosphere behind the Iron Curtain grew more opaque, and the gloom which surrounded diplomatic relations with the Russians became more and more inspissated.

This trained staff officer of brilliant attainments and wide experience reveals that he set himself to prepare an "appreciation" of the Soviet regime, both as it exists in Russia and in its relation to the West. His answer to his own questions are set forth in this record with factual objectivity. Indeed, General Bedell Smith's personal modesty and disinclination to deal with anything not factual make the record more valuable and, consequently, more disturbing.

Without any question, *Moscow Mission* is the best documented, most balanced and instructive book which has come out of Russia since the war. No serious observer of contemporary affairs can afford not to read it

In reasonably good conditions, travel may be stimulating or exhausting or merely boring, according to the traveller's temperament, but to travel vicariously by the printed word can be the most satisfying of all—and the most economical. This week there are a number of books of adventure and experience in foreign parts, and through them a reader is able to take a lifetime of journeys. The most profound of these volumes is ANATOMY OF PARADISE (Gollancz. 18s.), which has been issued in co-operation with the American Institute of Pacific Relations. Briefly, this impressive and extremely readable book is the story of the white man in the South Seas, and Mr. J. C. Furnas is to be congratulated on having combined so much authoritative information with such a blend of humour, simplicity and acuteness.

The author explores and explodes most of the popular myths about the islanders, among them the legend of South Seas beauty, which, he writes, is not too puzzling. A French Navy officer, disappointed in the sirens of Tahiti in the '70's, put his finger on it: "Poets have sung the Tahitian girl—whom they never met. Navigators celebrated her. After a long voyage, that is excusable."

A BUNGALOW BY THE BEACH (Peter Davies. 12s. 6d.) is a lighter work altogether, but it has its own kind of value. Mr. Derrick Ball and his wife decided after the war to travel to the Caribbean and to look about for their ideal site for living as embodied in the title Trinidad they found too commercial and crowded, and when they were advised to take a bus out to one of the beaches on Sunday, they realised that the time had come for a move. After a sickening crossing they arrived at the little island of Grenada, in the British West Indies, and there they found their bungalow and moved into it after defeating the army of cockroaches that was in possession. Mr. Ball writes amusingly of his experiences and with an appreciation of the practical. Summing up the pros and cons of life in the lovely island, he rates the sun and the sea, the rum and the cheap cigarettes pretty high, but reminds the envious that they will need, if they mean to follow his example, "a tremendous capacity for happiness, a crazy desire for uncertainty . . . a complete lack of worldly ambition . . ."

Although we are told that DAWN BEHIND THE TAMARISKS (Prentice-Anderson. 12s. 6d.) is "authentic life," it is difficult to know whether Mr. Conroy Hulme's book is autobiographical or brightly-coloured fiction. The book tells the story of a young English officer in the Indian Army whose leave is stopped in 1939 because, as he puts it, "there was something going on in Poland." He is engaged to a lovely American girl in Bombay, but when he gets back there he finds that she has accepted a better financial offer, and he embarks on an affair with a lovely half-caste girl. The war takes him to Malaya, where his love is an attractive Chinese girl, and to Thailand, where, as a prisoner of war, he works on the notorious Burma Railroad. There is certainly authenticity in the author's descriptions of Army life and existence as a prisoner of the Japs, and these passages make absorbing reading. The rest is saved by youthful high spirits from being a catalogue of successful and unsuccessful *amours*.

Burma is the scene of one of this week's most unusual and most rewarding books, ELEPHANT BILL (Rupert Hart-Davis. 18s.). Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Williams, whose nickname this is, was appointed Elephant Adviser to the Fourteenth Army, and as Field-Marshal Sir William Slim writes in his foreword to the book, "We of the Fourteenth Army were—and are—proud of our Elephant Companies, whose story 'Elephant Bill' tells so modestly but so vividly." Those two qualities inform each story in this book, as does a quiet humour, but perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the narrative is the author's respect and even affection for the animals he trained and organised into such efficient units.

It would never have occurred to me that elephants were suitable material for nationalisation, but apparently that is what has now happened to them in Burma, to Colonel Williams' sorrow, for to him it means that they will lose their best friends in captivity, the European assistants, many of whom would never have gone on with their work in the jungle "but for their interest in the most lovable and sagacious of ail beasts." This, from a man who was repeatedly attacked by his pachydermatous friends, shows loyalty indeed.

Colonel Gerald de Gaury knows Arabia as few Europeans can Since 1924, either as a soldier or a traveller, he has journeyed through every part of the country, has the friendship of King Ibn Saud, from whom he has received honours, and has also been decorated by the Regent of Iraq. His ARABIAN JOURNEY (Harrap. 12s. 6d.) tells many stories of the Arab world, of Ibn Saud's kingdom, of the Tigris, of the Red Sea Coast of Arabia and of Southern Cyrenaica, and I recommend it to you for its admirable lucidity as well as for the fascination of the atmosphere it evokes.

Ramon Menendez Pidal is held to be the greatest living historian of Spanish culture, and THE SPANIARDS IN THEIR HISTORY (Hollis and Carter. 16s.) illustrates the validity of this claim. It is an analysis of Spain's national characteristics, and although it cannot exactly be described as easy reading, its authority is undoubted, and its language is at once sonorous and dignified.

JOHN WISDEN, THE SUSSEX AND ALL-ENGLAND CRICKETER, FAMED IN HIS DAY AS "THE LITTLE WONDER." Mr. Harold Wilson, M.P., President of the Board of Trade, is to be guest of honour at a luncheon in London on May 18 to celebrate the centenary of John Wisden and Co., Ltd., the firm founded by John Wisden. On one occasion, exactly 100 years ago, "the little wonder" took all ten wickets in a single innings at Lord's

POSTSCRIPT TO ADVENTURE (Eyre and Spottiswoode. 15s.) is a collection of essays by Lord Schuster, who, years ago, wrote one of the very best books on mountaineering that I have read, and who here recalls some of the delights and dangers of the great climbs as well as something about the men who made them Lord Schuster has been president of both the Alpine Club and the Ski Club of Great Britain, and it was he indeed, who played an important part in reconciling the more conservative of the mountaineers to the principle, if not the practice of fast ski-ing. Till then the gentlemen had been inclined to think, to quote the that there was "something particularly immoral ing faster than your bour." The book trated with excellent graphs, and makes first-rate reading, even for the lea adventurous amon

Mr. Beverley travels take him as far as United States and across UNCLE SAMSON (Evar 12s. 6d.) is his what he saw, h deduced during the first trip he had made there for ten years, and it is, by turns, amusing, whimsical, serious and irritating. It is never dull, because Mr. Nichols is too practised a reporter to allow such a misfortune. It is occasionally a little shrill, and sometimes rather hysterical. It is also amazingly readable. Mr. Nichols does not lack for subject matter for his chapters. When he is interested in some manifestation of American life: a crank's religion, a display of "neurotica" in a bookshop, a mania for violently-decorated ties or the colour question, he simply asks questions and, unlike some persistent questioners, he gets answers.

CRICKET BY THE HEARTH

History, Statistics, and Reminiscences of the Great Game

The cricket season in England has not started with a swing, and, indeed, several of the opening matches have been ruined by the weather, but it has been ushered in with a spate of new books on the great game, all of them welcome and several of them of more than ordinary merit. Colonel R. S. Rait Kerr's THE LAWS OF CRICKET (Longmans, Green and Co. 12s. 6d.) perhaps has the dullest title of them all, and it is quite the most enthralling. He takes the reader through more than 200 years of cricket history, showing the natural development of the game and its rules. Colonel Kerr tells us, for instance, how in 1771, in a match between Hambledon and Chertsey, one ingenious gentleman, by name White of Ryegate, brought a bat to the match which, being the width of the stumps, completely protected his wicket from the bowler. As the match was for £50 a side, protests were loud and long, and the Hambledon men in due course passed a law limiting the width of the bat to 4¼ ins. It was only four years later, in 1775, on the Artillery Ground, that Lumpy's bowling resulted in the introduction of the third stump, after that player's deliveries had repeatedly and exasperatingly passed between the two stumps of the last batsman. Colonel Rait Kerr presents a whole succession of delightful and authentic anecdotes, the result of years of painstaking research. He quotes a rule of the St. Austell Cricket Club in 1836: "That the game be played according to the rules of the Mary-le-bone Club; but if the majority of the members present wish to play the rough game they may do so. The "rough game" was the then illegal over-arm bowling, and it was many a year before the ruling powers of cricket allowed the hand or arm to be raised above the elbow at the time of delivery. Slowly, however, the code of modern cricket emerged, and through all the welter of legislation Colonel Rait Kerr is a cheerful and an erudite guide. His book at once establishes itself as an essential volume in the already vast literature of the game of cricket.

Quite another kind of cricket volume, but one no less sure of a welcome, is John Arlott's CRICKET IN THE COUNTIES (Saturn Press. 10s. 6d.), a series of eye-witness accounts of county matches played in 1949. W. E. Bowes, Wilfred Wooller, S. C. Griffith, E. M. Wellings and John Arlott are among the contributors, who tell of the summer-long battles on the county grounds of England, which can be so very much more interesting than the grim encounters which take place on the plumb wickets which are usually served up to the Test teams.

Also heralding the 1950 cricket season are three volumes in "The County Cricket" Series (each published by Convoy publications at 7s. 6d.). J. M. Kilburn, a leading feature-writer on the *Yorkshire Post*, writes on YORKSHIRE, the county of Rhodes, Sutcliffe and Hutton; Sir Home Gordon, with no reference, of course, to recent dissensions, writes on the game in SUSSEX; and Charles Bray, who played for the county during ten eventful years, deals with the varied fortunes of ESSEX. This neatly-bound and well-presented series is assured of success, if only for pavilion reading on those grim days when the covers remain in place and the umpires stay obstinately behind the scenes.

Last but not least in this cricketing parade is Dudley Nourse's CRICKET IN THE BLOOD (Hodder and Stoughton. 10s. 6d.), essentially a volume of personal reminiscences by one of the most fluent run-makers who has ever represented the Springboks in international cricket Strangely enough, Nourse never met Sir Donald Bradman on the field of play. He has only praise for the great Australian, a welcome relief after some of the acid and sub-acid comments on Bradman with which other writers, forgetting the spirit of the game and mistaking Bradman's powers of concentration for bad sportsmanship, have marred their volumes in such an unnecessary way.

Reprints continue to flow thick and fast from the Press, making good many of the ravages of war in the realm of publishing. Horace Walpole's THE CASTLE OF OTRANTO (Grey Walls Press. 12s. 6d.), the first of the "Gothic" tales of mystery and horror, makes a most welcome reappearance. Gordon Noel Fish's chapter-head illustrations and colour lithographs are in perfect keeping with the eerie atmosphere of the novel. Owen Wister's THE VIRGINIAN (Macmillan. 7s. 6d.) is a handsome addition to the Modern Fiction Library, also A. G. Macdonell's HOW LIKE AN ANGEL (Macmillan. 6s.). From the point of view of binding and presentation these volumes reach a markedly high standard. Turgenev's A SPORTSMAN'S NOTE-BOOK (Cresset Press. 9s. 6d.), which gives a magnificent picture of life in rural Russia, is added to The Cresset Library. This new translation is by Charles and Natasha Hepburn. Edward Sackville-West writes an introduction to Thomas de Quincey's THE OPIUM EATER AND SELECTIONS FROM THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY. (Cresset Press. 9s. 6d.)

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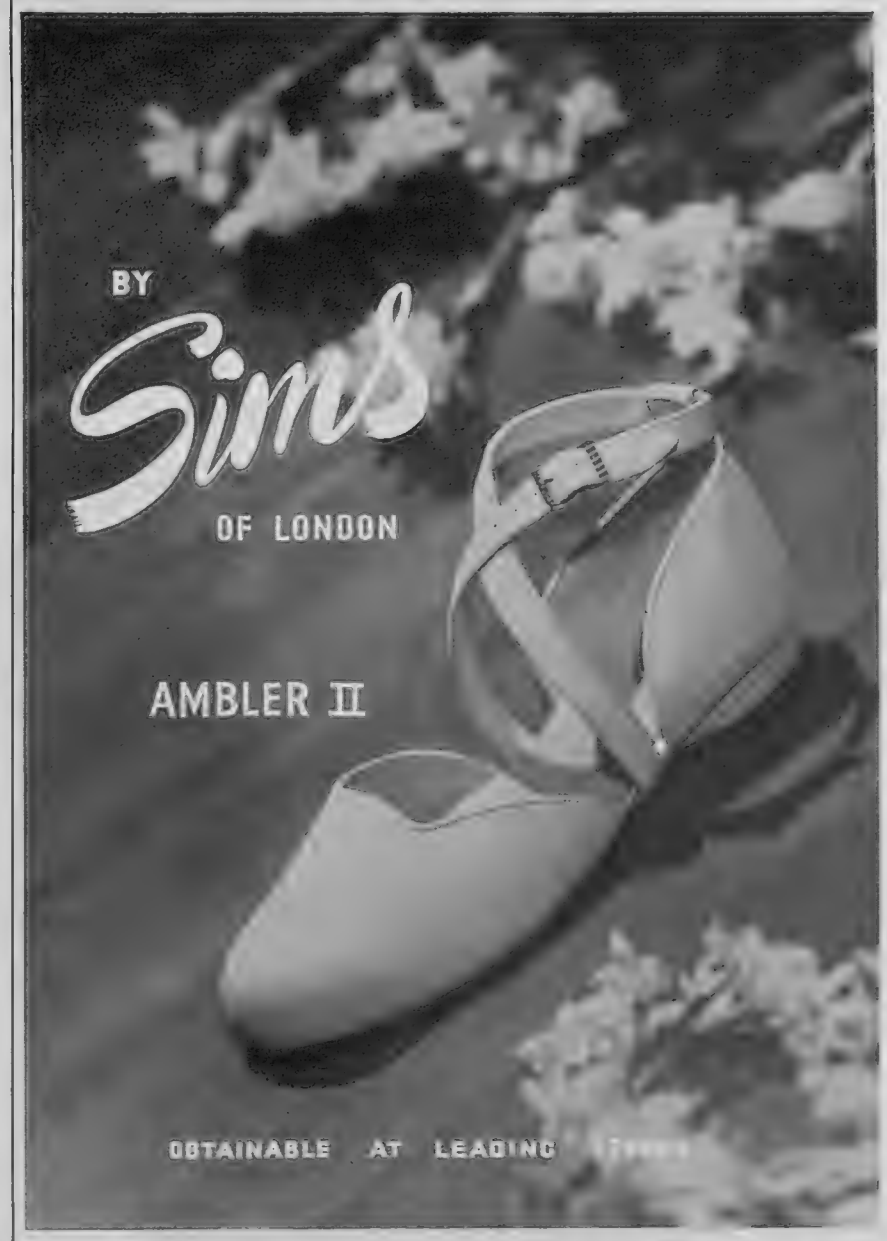

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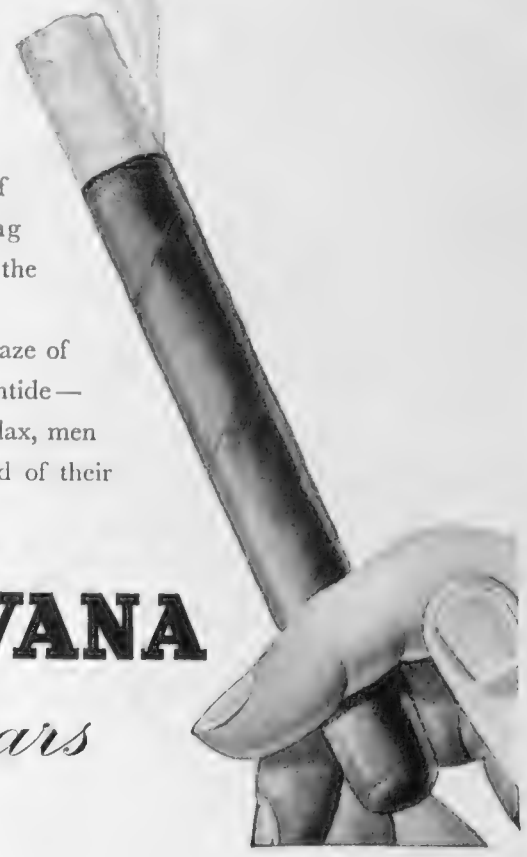

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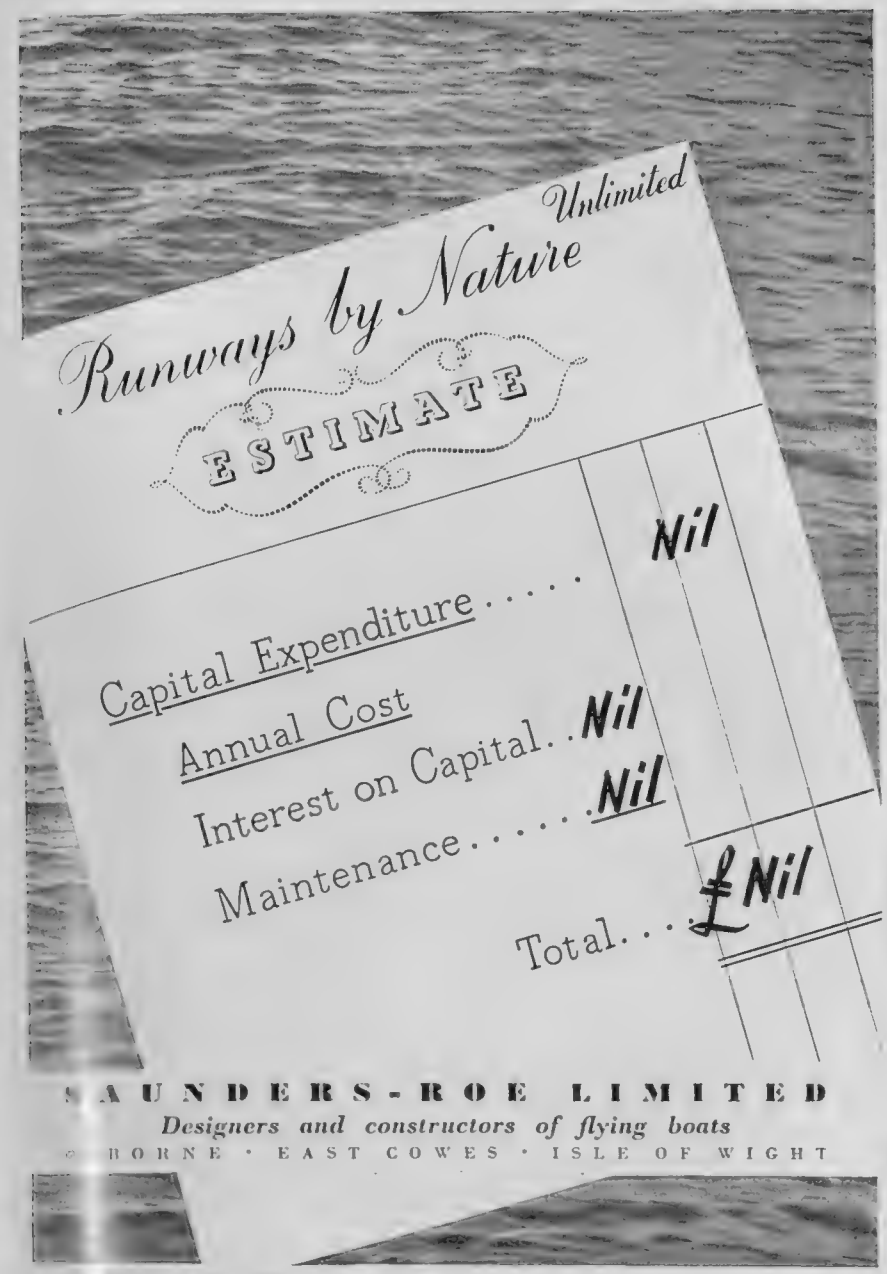

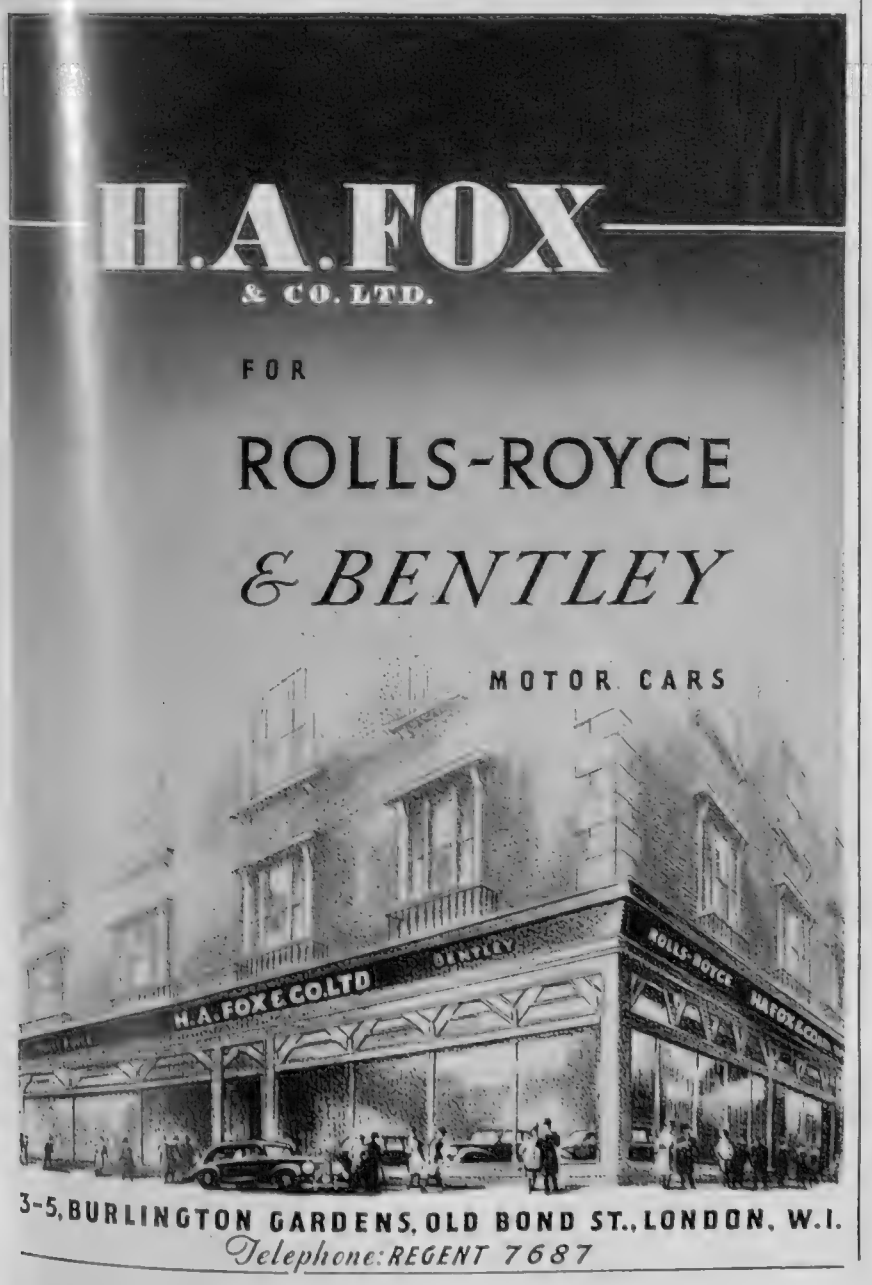

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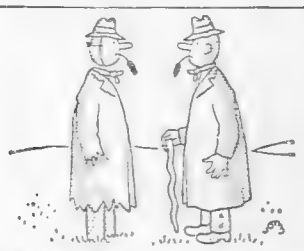

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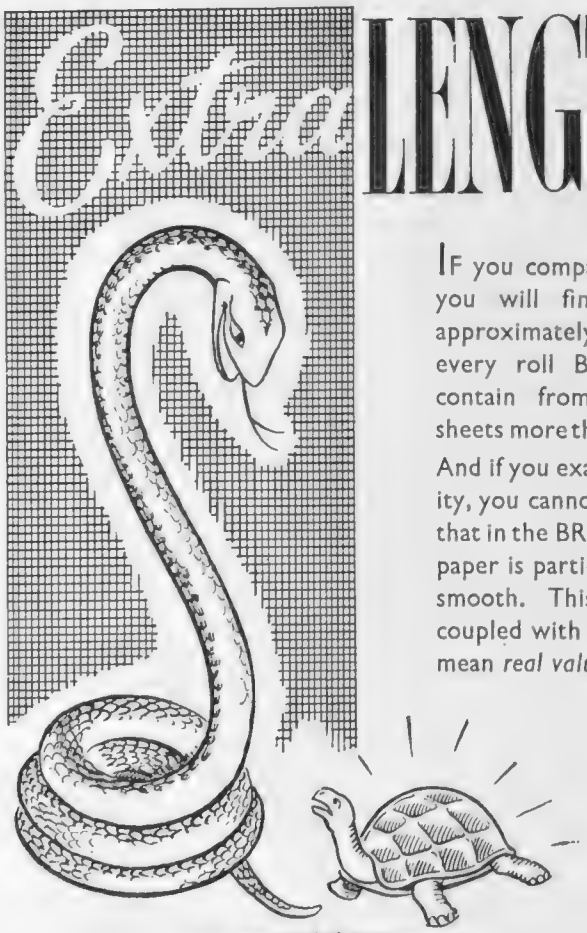

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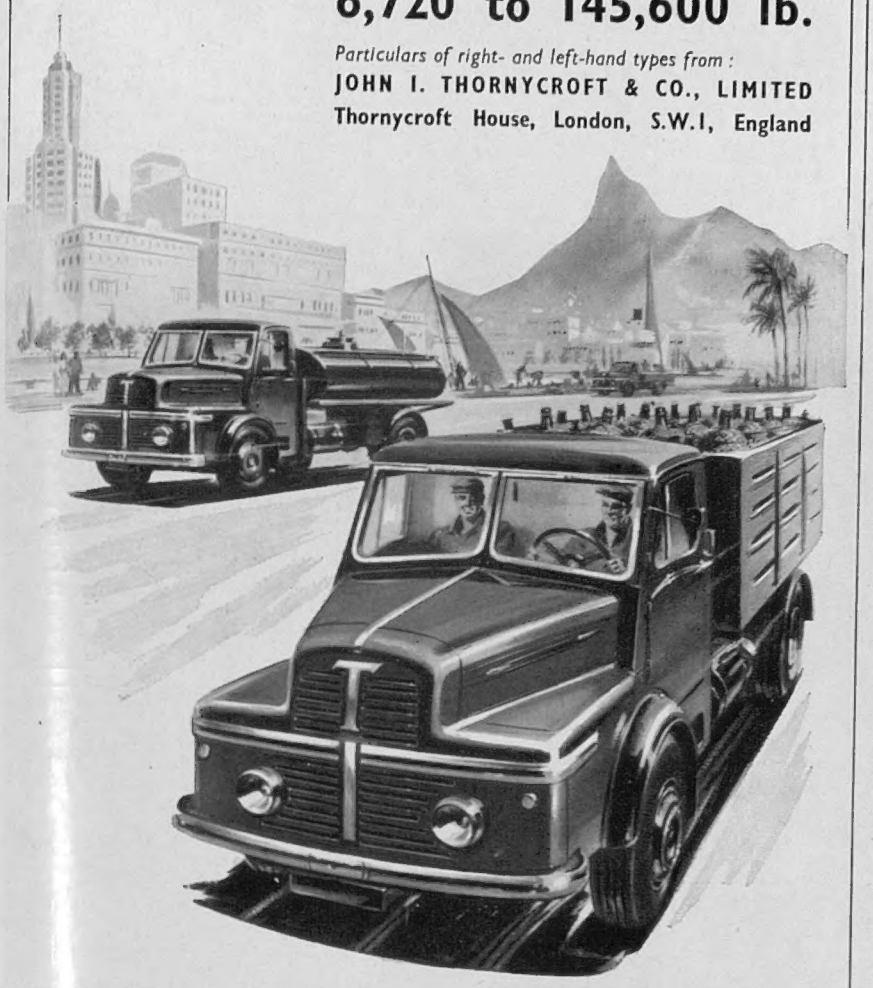

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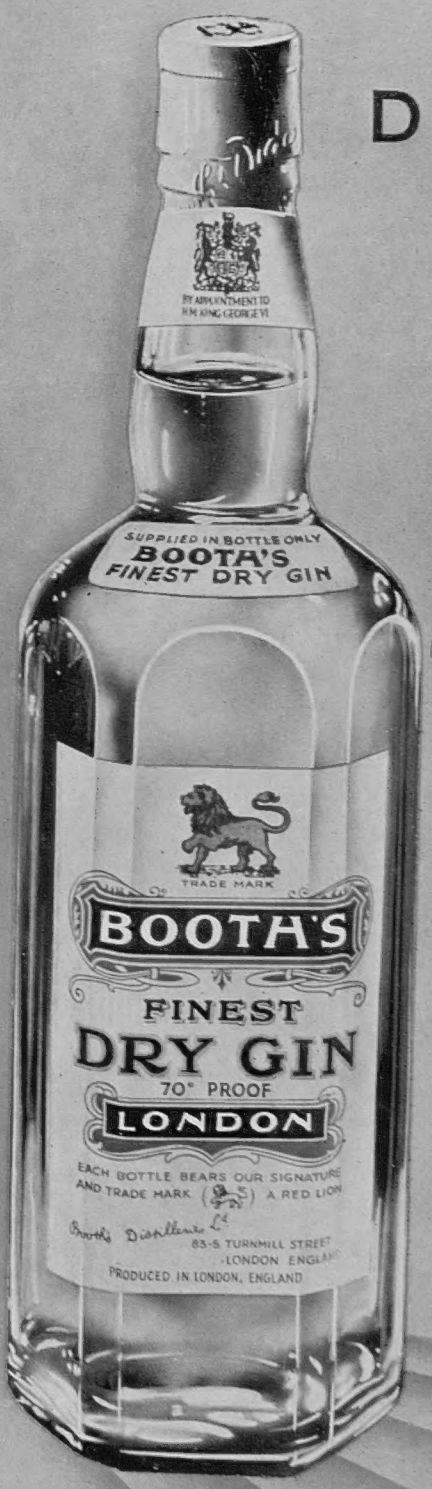

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IN QUEST OF GOOD HOTELS

BY ASHLEY COURTENAY

SUNDRY Governments, public authorities, and individual hoteliers have striven hard to develop the idea of staggered holidays. But, so long as school terms remain more or less fixed, August and September will still be the two accepted holiday months. Yet there must be a large proportion of the population who could take their holidays earlier rather than later in the year, and they would then realise, as I do, the delights of holidaying in the countryside or by the sea in June, or the first fortnight of July at the latest. I am sure that holiday hotels, which are fully staffed from Whitsun onwards, would give a special personal welcome to the earlier holiday-maker. The advantages are manifold : the weather is nearly always more dependable in June ; prices are lower, there is a better choice of accommodation, and travelling by rail or road is never congested.

And now, where to go ? Obviously, I can only generalise, but here are some thoughts.

June is the month I nearly always choose myself to visit the Isle of Wight. The sea will be sparkling at Shanklin and Sandown, and, of course, I shall stay at *Daish's Hotel* . . . who would not after reading their mouth-watering advertisement ? One of the advantages of the island is that so much ground can be covered in so short a time. Amongst other hotels I shall revisit is the *Totland Bay*, which has such a magnificent bracing position facing down-Channel. On the opposite coast I shall watch big and small sails scudding in the breeze from my Solent view bedroom at the *Royal Spithead Hotel*, Bembridge, and also spend at least one night at *Spencer's Inn*, Ryde. No sojourn would be complete without visiting that hotel of such exceptional character—*Farringford* at Freshwater, once Lord Tennyson's home.

I also hope to go to the Channel Islands this June, where Jersey will be my first halting-place, and apart from visiting that old-established, beautifully situated hotel, *St. Brelade's Bay*, I look forward to a few enjoyable evenings at *La Chaire Hotel*, in Rozel Bay, with its English atmosphere in semi-Continental setting. In Guernsey I have, among other hotels on my list, *Old Government House*, which has such a superb view of the harbour. Nor must I omit to visit Alderney and the *Harbour Lights Hotel* ; also the tiny island of Sark, where the name of Falle has given *Stock's Hotel* its wide renown.

In June, again, my thoughts turn to visiting Cornwall, and in particular to the small peninsula of Roseland, which juts out into the Cornish sea. Here at St. Mawes, quite one of the most colourful little spots in the whole of Cornwall, is the *Hotel Tresanton*, beautifully furnished, in a lovely setting overlooking the sea, where you can be sure of first-class cuisine and 100 per cent. personal service from the resident manager, Mr. A. Miles Humbert. And, writing of colour, St. Ives immediately comes into the picture : there, if your personal mood does not run to the large British Railways hotel, *Tregenna Castle*, my recommendation is the *Garrack Hotel*, a solid, friendly house of Cornish granite, with views looking right across St. Ives Bay to the Godfrey Lighthouse. Here, whatever the weather, June or January, you can walk, motor or laze, content in the knowledge that you will be well cared for by John and Muriel Tate.

Yet, it is wrong to think only in terms of the South. June is equally the most attractive month in the Lake District, and farther north in Scotland, but these must await a further article for the fuller mention they deserve.

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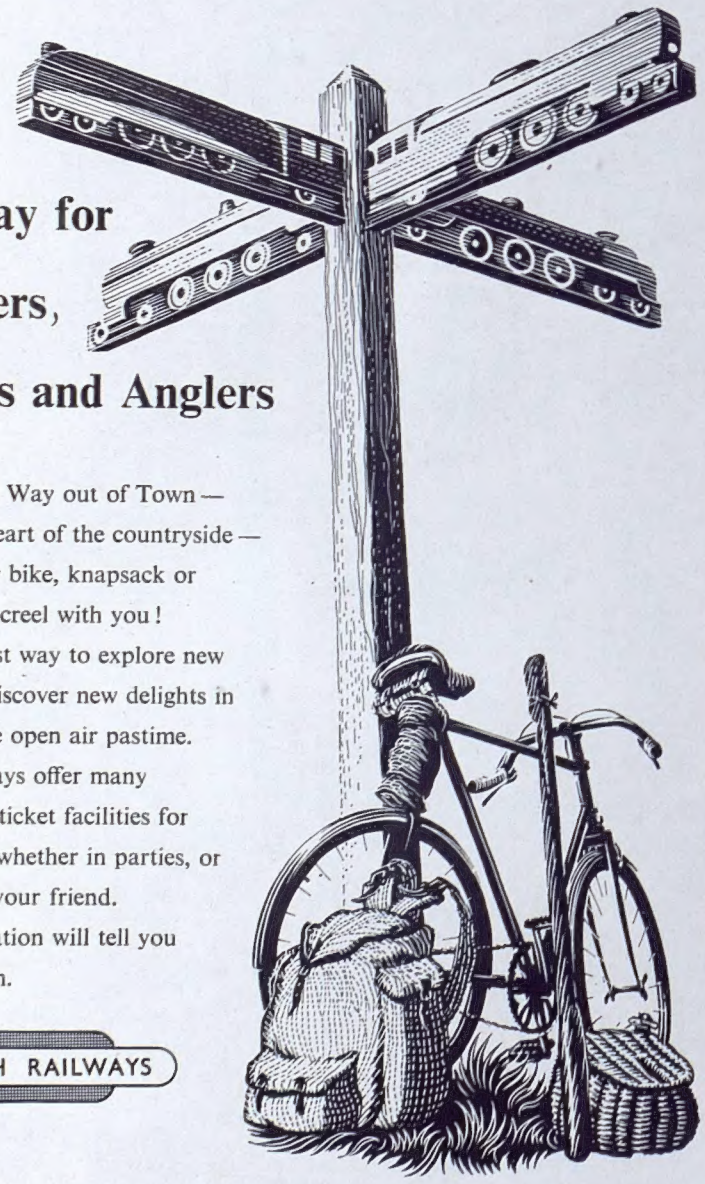

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Tarn Hows — Lake District.

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